



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 February 1993

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OAU Council of Ministers' Meeting Continues

MB1702201293 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, says economic integration of the African continent is of high priority and should be pursued with vigor. She was speaking at the 57th OAU council of ministers' meeting at the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, yesterday. She expressed satisfaction that the OAU has assigned the various regional organizations the role of building blocks for the African economic community in order to realize this goal. Dr. Chiepe said unless regional economic groupings are supported, respected, and given equal recognition, as well as an even handed treatment by the OAU, the African economic community will exist only in name.

For his part the secretary general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, has lamented the lack of commitment and dedication to the ideals of the organization by member states. Mr. Salim cited as examples failure by the organization to implement its resolutions, and the huge arrears owed by member states. He also cited failure by the OAU and its member states to resolve conflicts such as in Somalia, and the failure by members to ratify the treaty establishing the African economic community.

Ministers Adopt 1993-1994 Budget

EA1802113593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Excerpts] It has been disclosed that the 57th OAU Council of Ministers' session has adopted the \$27 million budget allocated for 1993-1994. In a press statement on the session issued yesterday, Ambassador Ahmed Haggag, assistant OAU secretary general, noted that even though the budget had been adopted, the Council was very concerned about the increase in arrears of member countries' contributions from year to year. [passage omitted]

He added that during the session Tunisia, Algeria, Seychelles, Kenya, Rwanda, and Djibouti paid a total of \$3.05 million as part of their annual contributions or to clear their past arrears. Libya and Uganda have promised to pay \$2.5 million.

Endorse Pan-African Peacekeeping Force

MB1902070493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] The foreign ministers of member states of the Organization of African Unity have endorsed a plan to set up a Pan-African peace-keeping force despite a chronic shortage of money. A special fund will be created and the 51 member states and the United Nations will be approached for contributions. The plan will be submitted for ratification at a leaders' summit in Cairo in June.

Monitoring Unit on Food Needs in Southern Africa

MB1502121593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 9 SAPA—Prospects for the 1993 harvest in black-ruled southern Africa are unfavourable and many countries in the region will have to depend on imported grain for yet another year, says an international agriculture monitoring service. The Food Security Unit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) says in its latest quarterly bulletin, published on Tuesday [9 February], that the outlook for the harvest is better than 1992 but "prospects will still be below average".

Late or little rain in the early months of the season last year, a below average area planted to crops, delayed planting and shortages of seed, fertiliser and draught power, and an outbreak of armyworm have negated the effect of good rains in January and February.

The bulletin says Namibia will have to rely entirely on food imports in the 1993/1994 agricultural marketing year, which runs to the end of March, Swaziland's food situation is "much worse" than last year and Zimbabwe will have to import 147,000 [metric] tons in the next year.

Supplies of cereals in the 10 countries belonging to the SADC economic grouping are still unsatisfactory, the bulletin said. By the end of December last year, a total of 3.9 million tons of cereals—65 per cent of the quantity arranged for—was delivered, and another 2.07 million tons was still outstanding. Transport logjams on the routes into the importing countries might prevent delivery of all these imports, the bulletin said.

The total planned import target of 5.97 million tons of cereals was still considerably short of the total 7.83 million tons needed, the bulletin warned.

Cameroon**CAR Minister Meets Biya, Brings Message From Kolingba***AB1802151893 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 17 Feb 93*

[Text] There are no clouds hanging over relations between Cameroon and Central African Republic [CAR]. In fact, CAR nationals are leading a peaceful life in Cameroon; likewise, Cameroonians living in CAR face no problems. These statements were made by Jean Nga, minister advisor to the CAR president, after his meeting with President Paul Biya. The CAR emissary also said he brought a message from President Andre Kolingba to the Cameroonian head of state.

Chad**Cabinet Warns Against 'Subversive' Use of Media***AB1802134593 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 93*

[Text] The Cabinet held a meeting on 16 February under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman. Here is a report by Djidi Bichara, minister of information and culture and government spokesman:

[Begin recording] The highlight of the deliberations of the Cabinet was the following: The presidium of the Sovereign National Conference [CNS] is only charged with presiding over the deliberations of the conference. The CNS is part of the action program of the 22 March government. It should not hamper the normal functioning of our institutions. In view of our country's financial constraints and the decline in economic activities as a result of the holding of the conference, the government draws the attention of the delegates to the need to avoid prolonging the deliberations indefinitely.

The Cabinet has realized that state media organizations are being used for subversive pursuits during the live coverage of the conference, a development that may disrupt law and order. The Cabinet calls on the delegates to display wisdom and a sense of responsibility in order to avoid any excesses. [end recording]

Conference Chairman Reacts*AB1802153093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 17 Feb 93*

[Text] The Chadian Government has vociferously denounced the use of public media for subversive pursuits during the live coverage of the national conference deliberations on 16 February. In a communique published after a Cabinet meeting under Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman's chairmanship, the Chadian Government pointed out that the national conference presidium is simply charged with supervising the deliberations. This came as an obvious attack on the bureau of the presidium, whose chairman, Maurice Adoum El

Bongo, was swift to react. El Bongo said he had always told the head of state and the prime minister that the conference does not seek to replace the current institutions. Listen to his statement to Rene Dila Yombirine:

[Begin El Bongo recording] I cannot see what wrong the conference has done during its deliberations. In all my statements and talks with the head of state and the prime minister, in my capacity as chairman of the presidium of the national conference, I have consistently stressed the fact that the conference was not designed to hamper the smooth functioning of our institutions and that I was not bent on causing any conflict whatsoever with the current institutions. I have always stressed the need for permanent consultations. I therefore do not understand what fault the Cabinet has found with the conference. According to me, the accusation is a very serious threat to the sovereign character of the conference. [end recording]

Still in Chad, former President Goukouni Oueddei, who is taking part in the deliberations, has said the national conference is an historic forum for the country, adding: No group should be excluded from the democratic process, and all political-cum-military forces should be taken into consideration. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Goukouni recording] Chadians have another date with history—their history; but I ask you this: Are we—those of us attending this meeting—prepared to take up that challenge? Have we decided to do away with our selfish political calculations? In a nutshell, have we seriously prepared our minds for a true sovereign national conference? [applause]

Meanwhile, in view of the peculiarity of our country's political and military situation, I believe that no one should be excluded from the democratic process. The political forces should organize themselves better and display a vigilant and conciliatory attitude in order to safeguard national interests. [end recording]

Congo**Development Bank To Cut Back; Employees Plan Strike***AB1902105093 Paris AFP in English 0102 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Brazzaville, Feb 19 (AFP)—The Development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC) has decided to close Friday [19 February] and Saturday [20 February] to lay off part of its staff, employees said here Thursday [18 February] evening. In anticipation of the move, troops were deployed in the area around the bank, in the administrative district of the Congo capital, according to a communique signed by representatives of all bank personnel categories.

At a meeting of the BDEAC Board last November, it asked bank management to study a plan for reorganization and cutting staff. The staff communique

said that employees "are surprised to note that the management has decided to dismiss employees without referring to the Board of Directors". It urged management to set up an arbitration panel to settle possible conflicts.

The employees also demanded that the soldiers withdraw from their positions around the bank, and finally called for a general strike starting next Monday, [22 February] if their demands are not met.

The BDEAC, headquartered here, groups Congo, Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Central African Republic, and Equatorial Guinea. The bank has struggled with financial difficulties in recent years due to non-payment of member contributions and to high payroll charges, observers here say.

Rwanda

Armed Forces Report 500 Civilians Killed in RPF Attack

EA1802203793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Excerpt] According to sources in the Rwandan Armed Forces staff headquarters, we have learned that the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has continued with its attacks in the operation sectors of Kirambo, Ruhengeri, and Byumba.

The RPF fighters yesterday attacked the war-displaced camp of (Regeho), and they massacred 500 innocent civilians in cold blood. Several others have been massacred in Kabuye by RPF fighters who, according to the same sources, put them together in groups of 10 before massacring them with machine guns or grenades.

Sources close to the Rwandan Armed Forces staff and operational sectors confirm that Ugandan troops are directly involved in the fighting, an involvement mentioned by Radio France Internationale, which quoted the French intelligence service. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Legislature Chairman Outlines Political Options

EA1802220093 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French 1630 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] In Zaire the political crisis continues to divide the Zairian political community. The least one can say is

that this battle—since it is a question of a battle between masters—helps to increase the already intolerable misery. The situation in the country is becoming more and more worrisome, economic conditions are becoming worse.

It is in such gloomy climate filled with suspicion that the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the legislative body of the transition period, held a meeting at the people's palace in Kinshasa this afternoon. The high councillors of the Republic had to examine an important topical issue, namely, the present political crisis—a file had already been handed over to yesterday's plenary session by Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya [HCR chairman], a plenary session which had lasted only quarter of an hour.

According to the councillors, the file called for four types of political solutions. The communique of the HCR chairman had been read out without any debate yesterday. Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya envisages four solutions to solve the crisis, four (?scenarios) which would have an effect not only on the future of the democratization process but also on the credibility of the HCR.

In fact, the HCR will have to answer to a multiple choice question.

The question was asked by Msgr Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya during yesterday's plenary session. The situation is such, the HCR chairman said, either Mobutu and Tshisekedi withdraw from the political scene, or Mobutu alone leaves, or Tshisekedi alone slips away, or both—Mobutu and Tshisekedi—stay, but then they must get along with each other.

These are the possibilities offered by Msgr Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya to remove Zaire from the current political deadlock. There was no debate yesterday, it will take place today.

However, on this issue, there are other parameters to be taken into account. When making a report on his mission to Gbadolite two days ago, the HCR chairman indicated that the president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, remained definite: no more Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister in Zaire.

By sticking to his guns, the head of state practically puts the HCR against the wall. Whatever the case, this afternoon's plenary session at the people's palace is decisive in bringing either an end to the crisis or a continuation of the test of strength between the presidency of the Republic and the other institutions of the transition period.

Ethiopia

President Meets Sudanese Foreign Minister

EA1702214893 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Feb (SUNA)—Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi met at the presidential palace in Addis Ababa the foreign minister, Dr. Husayn Sulayman Abu-Salih, in the presence of Sudan's ambassador to Ethiopia.

Dr. Abu-Salih told SUNA that he conveyed during the meeting a message to Zenawi from General 'Umar al-Bashir, the RCC [Revolutionary Command Council] chairman, dealing with bilateral relations and means of strengthening them further in [the] framework of the continued consultations between the two leaderships. Abu-Salih expressed hope that the promoting [as received] relations between the two countries would remain a model for the ties between sister countries.

Meanwhile, Dr. Abu-Salih met at the sidelines of the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OAU the foreign ministers of Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Chad separately and discussed with them cooperation between Sudan and their countries. The foreign minister of Zimbabwe accepted the invitation extended to him by Dr. Abu-Salih to visit Sudan next march.

Kenya

President Moi, UN Envoy to Somalia Discuss Border

EA1802151693 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that leadership in Somalia ought to be allowed to emerge from the people. The president observed that military power was no solution to the problem of the war-torn Somalia. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, when he met the U.S. special envoy to Somalia, Mr. Robert Oakley.

He pointed out [that] in the past authority of the elders played a significant role in enhancing social stability in that country. The president said the elders had lost power to the warlords who had overrun and fragmented the country. He said Kenya would like to see a situation where leadership developed naturally from the people of Somalia.

President Moi reiterated that it was a strain on the economy for Kenya Armed Forces to police the 800-km Kenya-Somalia border. He, however, said the Kenya Government welcomes any form of assistance from the UN to supplement its efforts in maintaining security along the Kenya-Somalia border.

Mr. Oakley hailed Kenya's hospitality in hosting a large number of refugees from neighboring countries. He

similarly thanked the government for agreeing that Kenya be used as a transit route by the U.S. Operation Restore Hope forces and other humanitarian personnel and material to Somalia. Mr. Robert Oakley commended President Moi for his positive attitudes towards Somalis, which, he said, have been a source of encouragement to the Somali people.

Finance Minister Reports Progress in Privatization

EA1802115093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi and the head of the Executive Secretariat of the Parastatal Reform Committee, John Simba, today [17 February] said they were confident that an IMF team soon expected in the country would be satisfied with progress made by the Kenya Government in the field of privatization. They told the press that two parastatals had already been sold through the Nairobi Stock Exchange, while three others will have their shares floated soon.

Mudavadi also revealed that 12 nonperforming parastatals had been liquidated, while five strategic parastatals were being restructured. The World Bank had wanted to see the privatization of five parastatals last year, 10 this year, and another 10 next year. The minister also revealed that the World Bank helped in the formation of a safety net to compensate workers who will be laid off as a result of parastatal reform.

[Begin Mudavadi recording] The idea of the safety net mechanism is really to make sure that the effects of this process will not be so severe, because definitely when you talk of restructuring and privatization, the aspects that will come in, perhaps people may have to be laid off, and definitely we must be able to take care of those eventualities. We have also made some headway on the donor support for the implementation of this reform and privatization program, and a Development Credit Agreement of (?SDR) 16.1 million from IDA [Industrial Development Association] sources has been executed with the World Bank. This is equivalent to almost \$23 million. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Somalia

Ali Mahdi, Sudanese Ambassador Discuss Relations

EA1802202093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, has received at his office Mr. Abd al-Badr Mohamed Hassan, the new Sudanese ambassador to Somalia. At the reception ceremony, the president and the ambassador held discussions on improving bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries—Somalia and Sudan—and the efforts being made to find lasting solutions to the Somali issue.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, said he was very pleased to thank the Sudanese president and the brotherly people of Sudan for their efforts to help resolve the conflict and provide assistance to the needy fraternal people in Somalia, in terms of food and education, despite the fact that the country itself was experiencing economic problems. This was a clear testimony to the genuine brotherly relationship between Somalia and Sudan.

To date, Sudan has brought into the country relief food totalling 100,000 tonnes, and up to 10,000 Somali students are soon expected to fly to Sudan to study there. The president said at present, Somalia has no economic power to reciprocate, but the Somali Government and people would remember the role played by Sudan to help the brotherly people of Somalia. [passage omitted]

The president went on to say that after two years of fighting the Somali people had realized that nothing could be achieved by the barrel of the gun, but rather through dialogue at the negotiating table. [passage omitted] The president said he believed that the Somali people should be allowed to elect their leaders.

The president went on to say that it was his hope that 15 March would be the day the Somali people would emerge from the dark and enter into the light, with their elected government at the helm. Speaking on the stand of the government regarding disarmament, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali people, made it clear that it took the government one year to have its request met by the international community to send troops to Somalia. This was to provide a smooth delivery of humanitarian relief aid to all needy Somalis and at the same time to disarm all senseless bandits who had roamed the streets brandishing weapons to rob and kill. [sentence indistinct].

The president said that the government had started collecting heavy weapons even before the Unified Task Force [UNITAF] troops had arrived, and had recently officially handed them over to the UNITAF troops, adding that we were ready to collect the remaining weapons.

In conclusion, the president wished Abd al-Badr Mohamed Hassan, the new Sudanese ambassador, good luck in the performance of his ambassadorial responsibilities and hoped bilateral relations between the two countries and peoples reached greater heights. For his part, Abd al-Badr Mohamed Hassan, expressed his profound gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him on his arrival in the country, saying that he would strive during his tenure in the country to help enhance the bilateral relations between the two countries and brotherly peoples of Somali and Sudan. The ambassador delivered to President Ali Mahdi Mohamed an invitation from his President Umar Hasan al-Bashir. [passage omitted]

Somaliland Vice President Views Boorama Conference

AB1802175093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The SNM [Somali National Movement] government in the self-declared Republic of Somaliland is in deep trouble. It's record since independence was declared in 1991 hasn't been too rosy. Then in December, there were protests in the main northern town of Hargeysa, when the United Nations announced plans for military intervention. Now a United Nations proposal to deploy troops throughout Somalia has sparked off similar demonstrations, but the UN says the SNM government has already agreed to it. Our correspondent Lucy Hannon has just been in Somaliland, and she sent this report:

[Begin Hannon recording] Demonstrators took to the streets of Hargeysa today, rejecting deployment of international troops in their unrecognized state, Somaliland. No food aid has been sent to the north, say protesters, so there are no convoys to protect. Above all, there is deep suspicion among Somalilanders that the international community is trying to force unity with the south. But United Nations special envoy, Mr. Ismael Kitani, says an agreement on troops had already been reached two months ago with the SNM leadership, although not finalized with signatures. Today, he sent copies to Hargeysa of three letters, inviting the UN to bring troops to Somaliland. [passage omitted] The contentious issue of deployment is not made any easier by the fact that the Somaliland leadership is now in question. Clan elders have convened a month-long conference to discuss the future of the SNM government and may come up with the name of a new president. Mr. Kitani said a senior United Nations official was hoping to attend the conference soon. [end recording]

Well, that conference of influential clan elders in the town of Boorama could mean the government's days are numbered. The elders are determined to pressurize the SNM into holding fresh elections for senior leadership positions. President Abdirahman Tur has come in for strong criticism from elders and senior SNM figures, who have accused him and his government of ineffectiveness. Well, Lucy Hannon talked to Hassan Issa Djama, vice president and minister of defense in Somaliland, who could soon find himself out of a job, and asked him how his government viewed the conference in Boorama.

[Begin recording] [Djama] The Boorama meeting is a national elders' committee meeting. It is based on a SNM elders' forum. The elders' committee has no powers to decide on political questions in Somaliland. The elders' committee is a purely advisory board as far as the SNM structure is concerned. They could propose ideas, they could come up with advice, but they have no mandate to decide upon these questions. It's only the

central committee of the SNM, and a nationally organized congress of SNM, which has the mandate to decide upon those questions.

[Hannon] But the opposition is strongly represented, I think, in this Boorama conference.

[Djama] The SNM has always been a broad church; we have been in existence over 10 years; we are going through a fifth chairman. Every single change of leadership has taken place democratically, by a show of hands at constitutional forums, congresses, and if there is going to be a change of leadership, it won't be the first time within SNM.

[Hannon] So what will you do if the Boorama conference does propose a change of leadership?

[Djama] Boorama conference cannot propose a change of leadership because they have no mandate to propose a change of leadership.

[Hannon] Are you expecting them to try and do that?

[Djama] No, all that the Boorama meeting can come up with as far as this issue is concerned is an advice for SNM to try and hold its central committee meeting as soon as possible, so that the central committee meeting comes up with a decision on this issue.

[Hannon] Will you be going to the Boorama conference?

[Djama] I will be going to the Boorama conference to represent the government of Somaliland, and I will be drawing the line as far as the mandates are concerned at these various forums.

[Hannon] What about President Abdirahman Tur, why has he been out of the country for so long, and are you expecting him to go to the conference?

[Djama] He's been on an official visit overseas; he's been to Saudi Arabia, he's been to the Gulf states; he is now in Cairo. For the first time, we have been invited to these countries.

[Hannon] Have any of these countries recognized you?

[Djama] No, they haven't recognized us yet officially, but what they have done, which is for all practical purposes, is the same thing, is that they have decided to deal with us as though they recognized us—in terms of establishing commerce, in terms of establishing trade, in terms of aid projects, in terms of assistance.

[Hannon] So, will he be coming to the conference?

[Djama] We are expecting him as soon as possible. I can't give you a date now, but if he comes while the Boorama conference is taking place, there is a good chance that he will have a look. [end recording]

Tanzania

RPF Officials Remain Without Travel Permits

EA1802195093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Arusha—Four officials of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, who have been attending the postponed Rwandan peace talks, in Arusha, have not left the country because they have no travel permits.

Reports from Arusha have said those without permits include Pierre Ndolimana and Estiki Agasoro. They are without passes and throughout the negotiations they had been using temporary permits which were issued by the Immigration Department under an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The leader of the RPF delegation, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, who, along with these officials and others is still living in the Novotel Mount Meru hotel, has had to remain in the country to deal with the officials.

The RPF was represented by nine officials and five left on 14 February using travel passes from various countries because they do not have Rwandan passes.

Uganda

Minister on Supremacy of Constitution Over Parliament

EA1802121093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The minister of state for constitutional affairs, Mr. Samuel Njuba, has said that the legacy of supremacy of Parliament, as practiced in Britain, does not apply in Uganda. Continuing to introduce the Constituent Assembly Bill in the National Resistance Council yesterday, Mr. Njuba said in Uganda it is the Constitution which is supreme. It is also the Constitution which gives power to Parliament. Since the Constitution is supreme he said Parliament cannot therefore seek a new Constitution, hence the need for a new body by the name of a Constituent Assembly or convention which must be created by the people. The minister reaffirmed the government's commitment to a fundamental change in the constitution-making process.

Multiparty Conference Postponed Until 5 March

*MB1902142193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355
GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Durban Feb 19 SAPA—The multiparty planning conference has been postponed until March 5, according to Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer. Mr. Meyer said in a statement on Friday [19 February] after Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)/government bilateral talks that this decision had been taken after a request by the IFP for time to consult with its Central Committee. He said the African National Congress had also agreed to the postponement. The conference had initially been planned for February 25/26. In the brief statement Mr. Meyer said progress had been made in the three-day talks with the IFP at Richards Bay, but he did not elaborate.

ANC Issues Statement on Transition, Finances

*MB1902050593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2112
GMT 18 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] Further to our adopted document "Negotiations, a Strategic Perspective" this meeting of the NEC [National Executive Committee] decides as follows:

1. We reject the National Party's power sharing proposal either for a permanent or fixed period.

2. In the interest of reconstruction and peace and the need to minimise the potential threat to democratic advance from divisive forces in the period immediately following the adoption of the new constitution, we declare our support for an interim government of national unity (IGNU) which would exist up to the point of the adoption of the new constitution. After the adoption of the new constitution the IGNU would continue in the same form as a government of national unity and reconstruction (GNUR) in order to phase in structures provided for in the new constitution.

The GNUR would exist for a specified limited duration, whose term would come to an end by the first election under the new constitution, which would be held no later than five years after the elections for the CA [constituent assembly].

3. Such a GNUR shall be governed by the overriding principle that minority parties shall not have the powers to paralyse the functioning of the executive or to block the process of restructuring, more particularly:

(a) It shall be made up of an executive in which there will be proportional representation of all the parties elected to the CA subject to a minimum threshold of 5

of the seats in the constituent assembly.

(b) The president shall be elected by a simple majority of the constituent assembly.

(c) Representatives of minority parties in the cabinet shall be appointed by the president in consultation with the leaders of each party in question. The president shall have the right to insist on an alternative if the person proposed by such leader is, for specified reasons, unacceptable.

(d) In general the president shall exercise his or her executive powers after consultation with the cabinet.

(e) In the case of certain specified powers the president shall exercise his or her powers in consultation with the parties represented in the cabinet. In the event of a disagreement the president's decision shall require support from 2/3 of the members of cabinet.

(f) The specified powers mentioned in (e) are still to be negotiated and before an agreement is reached in this regard a detailed mandate will have to be obtained from the NWC [National Working Committee] sitting with either the chairperson or secretary of each region.

4. The meeting further reaffirms its positions concerning the constituent assembly that the constituent assembly shall be a sovereign constitution-making body which will be bound only by agreed general constitutional principles. It should be composed of representatives elected on the basis of national and regional lists. It would take decisions by a two thirds majority. Matters pertaining to the powers and functions of regions will also require an additional two thirds majority of the regional representatives sitting as a whole. The constituent assembly should complete its work as quickly as possible and not later than nine months after its election.

The NEC will continue to negotiate the issue of an effective deadlock breaking mechanism which would be used in case the constituent assembly is unable to conclude its work within the specified time frame.

5. The meeting of the NEC resolved that work should continue to build a national consensus on the question of future regional government, through discussions with other parties and organisations. All decisions concerning the powers, functions, boundaries and structure of regional government should be decided by the constituent assembly. Any commission on regions that may be established by a multi-party forum would, apart from delimiting electoral regions for the constituent assembly elections, only make recommendations to this assembly.

6. Programme of reconstruction and development in endorsing the package concerning inter alia a government of national unity, the NEC affirmed that such arrangements must, during the transition period itself, be reinforced by an effective programme of reconstruction and democratic transformation.

The ANC immediately needs to embark on a process to consolidate its ranks, supporters and those of the broad democratic forces around a transitional strategy to empower the oppressed majority. This will entail:

(i) Identifying those key sections of the organs of state that require restructuring as a matter of priority.

(ii) Evolving an affirmative action programme, with definite time frames, to reconstruct the organs of state in conformity with a democratic society;

(iii) A far reaching program of social and economic reconstruction to address the pressing needs of the majority of South Africa;

(iv) A process of consultation and mobilisation of mass democratic forces and the convening of a conference on reconstruction and broad strategy. Such a conference to be held within four months.

ANC Resolution on its Approach to the Budget

The National Party government is being shown to be singularly incompetent in managing public finances. In support of this statement, the following can be noted: An ad hoc approach to expenditure in social services. Repeated revelations of corruption and graft by both senior civil servants and cabinet ministers (without the application of ministerial responsibility). A totally inadequate delivery system characterised by duplication and a bloated bureaucracy. The complete absence of controls such as audit trails and performance audits. The "gifts" of golden handshakes to parliamentarians and bureaucrats.

As a consequence of the levels of government incompetence, an enormous budget deficit has accumulated.

Instead of addressing the problem fundamentally through measures such as:

The establishment of a representative fiscal commission to advise on both revenue and expenditure.

The establishment of transparent departmental and judicial controls over state expenditure, including an audit on the 1992/3 budget.

A planned approach to expenditure, including the elimination of tri-cameral and bantustan duplication and improving on the efficiency of delivery of public works programmes.

The government is opting to shift the burden of the deficit on to the taxpayers by means of both direct and indirect taxes.

The ANC finds this shift of responsibility on to the tax payers totally unacceptable. We believe that it is imperative that National Party incompetence be fully exposed and that immediate steps be taken to expose every bit of the corruption so rampant throughout the bureaucracy.

We demand a moratorium on all gratuities outside of what is due to civil servants contractually for contributions made to a pension fund.

We call on all ANC regions to be actively involved in mobilisation in order to express opposition to the budget policy of the regime, and to rally support for the ANC's economic policy. In the execution of this task we appeal

to regions to be mindful of the responsibilities and constraints which a democratic government will face.

Resolution on Angola

The National Executive Committee of the ANC meeting in Johannesburg from the 16th to the 18th February, 1993 discussed the situation in Angola and resolved as follows:

We condemn in the strongest terms the criminal war being waged by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi, against the people of Angola and their democratically elected government.

We call on UNITA to end this war against democracy immediately and to respond positively to the initiative of the government of Angola and the United Nations for peace talks between the government and UNITA.

We further call on UNITA to honour all the commitments it made when it signed the Bicesse agreements, which remain the valid framework for the resolution of the problems confronting the people of Angola.

We also demand that UNITA respects the outcome of the democratic elections, which the United Nations and other international observers certified as being free and fair.

We further call on the international community to extend no assistance of any kind to UNITA but to take all necessary action to oblige UNITA to desist from its actions which are designed to impose itself on the Angolan people by force of arms, and thus subvert the efforts of the people to achieve democracy, peace and development.

In particular we demand of the South African Government that it should extend no assistance whatsoever to UNITA and take resolute action to ensure that South African territory is not used by anybody to provide such support.

The UN Security Council and the guarantors of the Bicesse agreements are obliged to take all necessary action to end the carnage in Angola and to ensure the success of the process of transformation visualised in these agreements as well as in security council resolutions.

The anti-democratic activities of UNITA should not be allowed either to derail the peace process in Angola nor to compromise the processes of change in which the region of southern Africa, including our own country, is involved.

We further resolve to keep this situation under constant review and will take all action within our power to support the government and people of Angola in their effort to secure democracy and peace for themselves.

Meyer Calls Statement 'Quite Confusing'

MB1802183193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749
GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee [NEC] statement on constitutional negotiations was "quite confusing", Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer said in reaction on Thursday evening.

"The statement itself is quite confusing," Mr Meyer told SAPA at a hotel in central Johannesburg where he was the guest speaker, hours after the African National Congress' NEC statement was issued.

"I can't see what is the difference between power-sharing and a government of national unity, and the ANC will have to explain that."

The ANC NEC said it unanimously rejected the National Party's [NP] proposal of power-sharing, "whether permanent or for a fixed period".

Instead the ANC said it wanted the majority party after elections for a constituent assembly to invite smaller parties to join it in an interim executive to run the country until the adoption of a new South African constitution.

After the adoption of the constitution the ANC wanted "a government of national unity and reconstruction". Its term would last a maximum of five years until the first elections after the ballot for the constituent assembly.

Asked to comment on the ANC's maximum five-year period, Mr. Meyer said, "we have been exploring and consulting on the basis of a period of a five-year transitional government and not anything less than that".

As for the government's next step in the negotiations process, he said, "we are still busy with our own process of consultation with our own constituency, and as soon as we have completed that we will also be able to make clear what our position is".

Pressed on how the ANC statement compared with understandings between the government and ANC at their recent bilateral meetings, Mr. Meyer said:

"Well that's why I am saying, it's not clear from the statement actually what they're saying. It's quite confusing and I suggest that we take it up with them in further discussions to get more clarity on what exactly they have decided."

Mr. Meyer confirmed next Thursday now seemed the most likely date for the holding of a multiparty negotiations planning conference.

The ANC NEC concurred and said the planning conference should lead to "a speedy resumption of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]".

"Well that is the date we (the government) proposed right from the start—February 25 and 26—and we are consulting with the other parties on that," Mr. Meyer said.

However, he expected more clarity on the date by Friday afternoon, when the government/Inkatha bilateral meeting underway at Richards Bay on the Natal north coast is scheduled to end.

Asked where the planning conference would be held, Mr. Meyer was only prepared to say, "I think it will be in the Johannesburg vicinity".

ANC's Ramaphosa on Transitional Matters

MB1802201493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1830 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Interview with African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa by SABC political reporter Lester Venter on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Venter] Good evening and welcome Mr. Ramaphosa.

[Ramaphosa] Good evening.

[Venter] Mr. Ramaphosa, the government and the ANC now seem to be talking more or less the same thing—call it a government with power sharing, or a government of national unity—yet the issue is being clouded by insistence of ... [changes thought] latest that the ANC that the two parties still disagree. So let's begin by spelling out precisely how you see the difference between power sharing and a government of national unity.

[Ramaphosa] Well, thank you. The decision that was taken today is a really historic and a landmark decision taken by the NEC [National Executive Committee] of the African National Congress. It once again confirms the ANC's responsibility with regard to ensuring that our country moves away from apartheid to democracy. The difference between power sharing and a government of national unity, as we decided upon, is that power sharing is really a notion of a concept which seeks to dilute democracy, which would limit the application of democracy, and in the end would frustrate a government that would have been elected.

[Venter] How would power sharing do that?

[Ramaphosa] Power sharing in the way that it has been advocated by the NP [National Party] would mean that you would have a rotating presidency, or even a rotating chairmanship of the cabinet. It would mean that parties irrespective of the vote they would have received from the population would be treated as equal in the cabinet. It would mean that smaller parties would have veto powers on virtually everything and could also paralyze the effectiveness of government. It would also in our view delay affirmative action, or frustrate it completely, and yet on the other hand a government of national unity

would be a government that is fully and firmly empowered in terms of the mandate that, say, the majority party would have received from the population. It would operate in such a way that it immediately moves to implement the mandate. And it would also in our view ensure that minority parties participate jointly with the majority party in governance of the country. It would enhance democracy and it would help to move the country forward. It would even be more important after we have adopted the constitution that the population as a whole must see that we are moving forward, and we've made a clean break with the apartheid system.

[Venter] Mr. Ramaphosa, just for the sake of clarity, the structure of the two things about sharing, as you described it in a government of national unity sound essentially the same. In other words, in the government itself and more specifically in the cabinet, party x gets 60 percent of the votes, let's say, for argument's sake 60 percent of the cabinet portfolios, party y 30 percent, party z the remainder—my mathematics is not quite good enough there. And the structure of the two remains the same, and all that you're saying is that in power sharing the minority parties will be able to hold up the show, and in your government of national unity they wouldn't?

[Ramaphosa] Yes.

[Venter] Just on a technicality. You mentioned the rotating presidency, but we understand that the government has in fact dropped that provision.

[Ramaphosa] Last week President de Klerk actually mentioned the rotating chairmanship of the cabinet, which is rotating presidency being slipped in in a very subtle way. We believe that the cabinet should be led by the person who would have been elected president in the constituent assembly, so they see it being diluted by having a rotating chairmanship in the cabinet. We don't think that is workable, and that is power sharing their style, and we believe that through a government of national unity, parties will be able to know their responsibility in terms of a reconstruction program and ushering the country through the turbulent times that we may go through after the adoption of a constitution.

[Venter] Now you're saying the structure of the two animals—governmental animals—will be the same, but what will be different is the way that structure operates. Now, how serious are these disagreements vis-a-vis the need to move forward with the process, and we are talking about a planning conference next week, and multiparty talks next month.

[Ramaphosa] Well, the landmark decision taken by our National Executive Committee is the type of decision that should ensure that the process moves forward fairly quickly. We believe that the National Party and other parties who are participating in the negotiation process should not have a problem with the way that we're defining a government of national unity. We don't believe that there will be a hassle or a major dispute over

this issue. We should then be able to move to the negotiations planning conference, which should take place toward the end of this month.

[Venter] So, talking about a landmark decision. I want to ask you how easy that landmark decision came to the ANC. You know someone elsewhere in the political spectrum said to me today that if the ANC were located on what is roughly the white spectrum, it would be an organization that would include the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the CP [Conservative Party], the National Party right through to the Democratic Party. Now I don't expect you to agree with that, but isn't there an element of great disparity in the various groups, and wasn't it a very difficult decision, and isn't there some papering of the cracks in this document?

[Ramaphosa] No, far, far from that. The debate over this issue was the most enriching debate that the National Executive Committee of the ANC has ever undertaken. It was a lively debate, it was vigorous, and we had input from nearly every member of the National Executive Committee. Different views were put forward, of course, and we encourage that, and in the end the decision was taken on a unanimous basis. And when we ended the meeting everybody just broke out spontaneously and sang the national anthem, and it represented the unity of purpose of all the members of the national Executive Committee. Even those who may have felt that they were not very certain, as the arguments were put forward, became even more convinced, and when we held the press conference one of them came to me and said: This decision is the correct one. I am so convinced I am going to propagate it around the country now.

[Venter] You know, when politicians use words like lively, and vigorous, to describe internal debates, people raise their eyebrows. So what happened to Mr. Harry Gwala and the Natal Midlands region, who went into this meeting insisting that they weren't going to agree with this, and that it should be taken to the grassroots level?

[Ramaphosa] No, Mr. Gwala and the Natal Midlands were fully represented in our National Executive Committee. They participated in the debate and heard other views that were being put forward, and in the end we were able to reconcile all views and merged with the decision that we emerged with. This decision has started the process of uniting the National Executive Committee—not that it was ever divided, but it has really solidified the unity—and there is going to be speaking with one voice on this issue because it is so important. It goes to the real core of resolving the South African problem.

[Venter] Let's just hold on to this idea of unity and speaking with one voice for a moment, and let's see what we learn from an aspect of the ANC statement today that could create possible confusion. You say that the government of national unity would exist up to the point of adopting the new constitution?

[Ramaphosa] Mhh.

[Venter] Which in the ANC's view should be nine months?

[Ramaphosa] Mhh.

[Venter] Afterwards, you say, it would continue in the same form as a government of national unity and reconstruction. If it continues in the same form, with the same people relating to one another in the same proportions, has anything changed whatsoever? And aren't you here trying to satisfy two disagreeing wings inside your organization?

[Ramaphosa] No, no, not at all. The interim government of national unity which will be formed when we elect the constitution making body will exist for a very, very limited period, say nine months, as far as the ANC is concerned.

When we adopt the constitution, the new constitution, obviously some conditions will have changed. You will find that the new constitution itself will have certain positions that could dictate that that government of national unity and reconstruction should change in one way or another. But we see the form largely remaining the same. It may have new elements, the people in cabinet may change. It will depend on a whole number of issues. But the form in terms of the structure and so forth will continue.

So, the life of the government of national unity and reconstruction will then commence once a new flag is raised, once the new constitution has been adopted, and the main focus of that government is going to be reconstruction, ensuring that our people are reconciled, uniting all of us to form one nation, and begin the process of implementing affirmative action. In our resolution we even go to an extent of saying we must look at state organs to ensure that those people who've been deprived of an opportunity in participating in those organs are given that opportunity.

We must look at social development, we must immediately, through that government, which will be the real engine of change in our country, must immediately embark on programs that will signal to all and sundry that a new dawn has now come to South Africa, we have made a clean break with the past, we are now in a democratic dispensation.

That government will also phase in the new constitution, its structures—because not all structures will be in place. So that government will be sensitive to the aspirations of our people as a whole, and phase them in on a gradual basis.

[Venter] So for the sake of simplicity, one election toward the end of this year, or early next year, creates one body that will do two jobs—make a constitution and govern the country?

[Ramaphosa] Indeed.

[Venter] When it's made the constitution it carries on in the same form as it is. It might make some adjustments to itself, and carry on for, now the ANC is saying, about five years?

[Ramaphosa] We are saying that government, the government of national unity and reconstruction, should exist for a limited period, which still needs to be specified, but we're also saying that it should not be more than five years from the date when you elect a constituent assembly. So in effect that government could exist for two years, it could exist for three years, or four years. But what will have to be done is an agreement will have to be struck at the multiparty negotiating forum, or even at the constituent assembly, to settle the lifespan of this government of national unity and reconstruction.

[Venter] How strong is your commitment to this joint governing process? We heard on the news Mr. Hani saying that if the ANC, for the sake of the argument, won more than two thirds of the vote—was his implication that you wouldn't need then this government of national unity? Would you turn your back on the concept?

[Ramaphosa] I think people misunderstand Mr. Chris Hani, and he is fully committed to the decision that has been taken. We would see this government continuing to exist to achieve certain objectives, and we don't see this government between, say, the ANC and one particular party or whatever. We see that decision as to who will be in that joint government being made by the people as a whole. The people will have to decide whether the ANC should be in that government or not, or whether the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], or whether the UPF [United Patriotic Front] or whatever should be in that government.

So, having decided, we will work along the rules that we will have set up in the negotiation process, and the new constitution will also need to set out how that new government will function.

[Venter] You know, the subject of our discussion up until now, tonight, has been what comes after the election, and it also seems to have been the meat of what you have been talking to the government about—what comes after the election. May we deduce from that that yourselves and the government are in large agreement about the steps leading up to the election to create that government?

[Ramaphosa] I think there is a lot of common ground between ourselves and the government, and indeed other parties as well, as regards the phases we need to go through to emerge with a new constitution. The phases have broadly been set out, and some of them are enshrined in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] agreements, and some of them we have developed over the negotiations that we have been having. So there is broad agreement on that.

What now needs to be settled is the detail and the mechanisms that will lead us to the new constitution. We

believe that to a large extent the obstacles have been removed, and we're now moving toward finalizing firm agreements, and the sooner we hold the negotiations planning conference, and the sooner we go back to multiparty negotiations in Codesa, the better for the country as a whole.

[Venter] Do you think that will happen next month?

[Ramaphosa] We believe it is possible, and we are working toward making sure that it happens. We think that, you know, the future of the country really hangs on the processes that are underway now, and there should be nothing that stops us from moving toward ensuring that we implement those. A heavy responsibility lies on the shoulders of all political parties in our country to make sure that we emerge sooner rather than later with a new constitution. Our people can't wait any longer for it.

[Venter] Mr. Ramaphosa, thanks for your being with us tonight.

'Some Progress' Made in Government-IFP Talks

MB1802205993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 18 SAPA—"Some progress" had been made by government and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] officials after a second day of bilateral talks in Richards Bay on Natal's north coast, chief IFP negotiator Dr. Frank Mdlalose said on Thursday [18 February] night.

He said it was possible to resolve "certain issues" the IFP had raised in time for next Thursday and Friday's proposed multiparty preparatory conference in the Johannesburg area.

The IFP had made it clear its objections about, for instance, an alleged power-sharing deal between the government and African National Congress, had to be "sorted out" before a preparatory conference could be held. "It is now possible to resolve them in time for next Thursday," Dr. Mdlalose, also IFP national chairman, told SAPA from his hotel in Richards Bay on Thursday night.

Earlier on Thursday, the government and the ANC [African National Congress] voiced their support for such a conference next week.

According to observers, the government/Inkatha "bos-beraad" [bush summit] is crucial in getting multiparty negotiations back on track.

Dr. Mdlalose refused to be drawn on the details of the government/Inkatha talks of the past two days until they ended. They are expected to complete their discussions by early Friday afternoon. Dr. Mdlalose confirmed a joint government/Inkatha statement was scheduled for Friday afternoon.

He said the talks had been conducted in a "very friendly and cordial" manner—"we have covered quite a lot of ground and will probably be able to make some statement when they end".

"We are making some progress," he said when pushed again for details.

The issue of regionalism and other constitutional issues were also expected to come under scrutiny, as well as the status of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Pan-Africanist Congress Appoints Negotiating Team

MB1902094293 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 16 Feb 93 p 2

[Unattributed report: "PAC moves step closer to dialogue"]

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has moved a step closer to participation in negotiations by formally appointing a negotiating team. Mr. Kwedi Mkhali, western Cape member of the team, told BEELD yesterday that the team had been chosen earlier this month at a meeting of the organization's executive.

Prominent members of the PAC executive who form part of the negotiating team include Messrs Gora Ebrahim, Barney Desai, and Mark Summers.

According to Mr. Mkhali, the team is ready to participate in "any negotiations"—whether with the government or at multiparty level. This is in accordance with a decision taken last year at the PAC's national congress in Umtata, he said.

Last year the government and the PAC began with preliminary discussions, but these were called off due to the activities of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the organization's military wing.

Mandela Cancels Appearance at Fundraiser

MB1902052093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela's enforced cancellation of appointments due to exhaustion has resulted in confusion about his schedule.

The ANC said earlier Mr Mandela would address a fundraising banquet at the Johannesburg City Hall on Friday evening, but this has been retracted.

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said in a statement on Thursday night that Mr Mandela's doctors had advised him to take an uninterrupted rest, therefore disqualifying him from attending the banquet. Instead, ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki would address the banquet at 7pm on Friday, Mr Mamoepa said.

On Mr Mandela's other planned engagements this weekend, the ANC said Mr Mbeki would also stand in for him at a breakfast in Johannesburg on Saturday morning. The speech that would have been delivered by the ANC president would be read by Mr Mbeki.

On Sunday, SACP [South African Communist Party] Secretary-General Chris Hani would stand in for Mr Mandela at a rally outside Randfontein on the west Rand. The speech that would have been delivered by Mr Mandela would be read by Mr Hani.

Paper Speculates on 'Major Cabinet Shuffle'

*MB1802113193 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Feb 93 p 1*

[Report by Peter Fabricius: "Major Cabinet Shake-Up in Pipeline"]

[Text] Cape Town—Parliament is buzzing with speculation that President de Klerk is about to announce a major Cabinet shuffle. De Klerk has to make several changes by April when the own affairs ministries are rationalised and a transitional education ministry comes into being to merge the various education department into one.

Senior Government sources believe De Klerk will take the opportunity to make other changes, streamlining his present team and bringing in some coloured, Indian and black faces to improve the National Party's image.

Three names which have been mentioned in this regard are Ministers' Council chairman in the House of Delegates Dr Bhadra Ranchod, Ministers' Council chairman in the House of Representatives Jac Rabie, and Transvaal MEC [Member of the Executive Committee] John Mavuso, one of the most prominent blacks in the Government fold.

Those most likely to go are Home Affairs and Environment Minister Louis Pienaar, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers as well as several members of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives. Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Magnus Malan has already announced he will leave on March. There has been strong speculation that Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok may also go. In the education field the speculation is that either the present National Education and Culture Minister, Piet Marais, or Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer will be appointed to head the transitional education ministry.

So far, indications are that De Klerk will only make his move nearer April 1. Current rumours were sparked by speculation in the Nationalist press that a shuffle would come within days. Yesterday Marais indirectly fuelled this speculation during question time in Parliament. He dodged questions about changes to the school models in white education, saying that answers to these questions would emerge over the next few days when the education renewal strategy would begin. Democratic Party sources

believe this was a hint that the new transitional education ministry was about to be announced—the moment De Klerk is likely to choose to make a range of moves.

Tambo Addresses ANC International Conference

*MB1902141993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1314
GMT 19 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "Statement of the National Chairperson of the African National Congress, Oliver R. Tambo, at the Opening of the International Solidarity Conference: Johannesburg, February 19, 1993"]

[Text] Chairperson, ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, distinguished delegates and special guests from the world anti-apartheid movement, leaders and activists of the South African democratic movement.

Comrades and friends:

It is indeed with great pleasure that I welcome you to South Africa, to Johannesburg and to this historic conference, on behalf of our president, Comrade Nelson Mandela, the rest of our leadership and membership, the democratic movement as a whole, and the millions of the people of our country who regard you as true friends, allies who are tried and tested and dependable comrades-in-arms.

Regrettably, President Mandela cannot be with us this morning as he has been advised by the doctors to rest. He however sends you his warmest greetings. He has also asked us to inform you that he will most certainly be able to see all of us before the conference comes to a close.

Dear friends:

We meet in the land of apartheid to discuss what next we should do finally to end apartheid. It would perhaps have been right for us to meet in Pretoria, firmly to make the point that soon the country will be under new management.

We have reached this point thanks to the heroic struggle all of you present in this hall and many others besides have waged to end the apartheid crime against humanity. To those of the participants who have come from outside South Africa, we say you are here today because by your actions you have brought the system of apartheid to its knees. It is not the visas you were issued which enabled you to enter the country. It is your steadfast opposition to racism and racial domination which opened the gates at the frontiers so that you who stand for justice could be here today.

You will all remember the times when the champions of racism in this country displayed a breath-taking level of arrogance as they defied the world and steadily built a system which was a direct challenge to all norms of acceptable human behaviour. You will remember the contempt with which they responded when, one after the

other, international organisations in all walks of life expelled the representatives of apartheid and committed themselves to the perspective of a free and democratic South Africa.

And as the actions and the words of condemnations by the peoples of the world grew stronger and more stern, so did the brutality of the Pretoria regime grow more bestial, as though reason and justice could be expunged by the baton, the gun and the hangman's noose.

This should never be forgotten that at the door and, hopefully, on the consciences of the architects of apartheid rests a frightful record of the murder of the innocents, the imprisonment of the best among our people, the exile of tens of thousands, a great swathe of death and destruction which cuts across the whole of southern Africa and the ultimate insult born of the ideology of white supremacy which decreed that all black people everywhere were only a tithe removed from the beasts that roam the wilds.

It may be that the beginnings of the world movement against apartheid appeared then as but a small and lonely voices of protest. When India spoke at the United Nations against apartheid at the end of the 1940's she alone stood up to speak. When those who did, began boycotting Cape grapes and wines and Outspan oranges and picketed supermarkets, they were few in number. Their governments, accustomed to treat with the apartheid regime as a legitimate entity, neither saw nor heard those demonstrators. When we needed to fight with arms in hand, there were few countries even in Africa which had the possibility to extend assistance to us. When those in exile had to travel the globe to inform the peoples about the apartheid crime, it was a battle to find the means merely to live and a thankless task to generate the resources to fight against this crime.

And yet, because apartheid is truly evil and because there are men and women of conscience such as you who are gathered here, who would not connive at the perpetration of a crime by refusing to act against it, the anti-apartheid movement grew into perhaps the strongest international solidarity movement this century, bringing together citizens of all countries, governments and international organisations.

This very conference reflects precisely the depth and breadth which this movement attained. Among us we have anti-apartheid activists who have worked selflessly for decades. We have trade unionists, cultural workers, professionals, students, civil servants, parliamentarians, representatives of governments and international governmental and non-governmental organisations.

I am especially pleased to see so many women here who, by their presence and participation, further the common struggle for the emancipation of women.

With your permission, I would like to mention a few names of those who are among us. We have outstanding international statespersons, such as our dear brother and

friend, Kenneth David Kaunda, the special representative of the UN secretary general, Joseph Reed, the champion boxer, Riddick Bowe, the chess grandmaster, Anatoly Karpov, the mayor of Amsterdam, Ed van Thijn, admiral of the fleet, Rosa Coutinho, Anneke Visser of the Netherlands police and a comrade-in-arms of the late Martin Luther King Jr, the Rev Wyatt Tee Walker. Mayor Antoneli Spaggen of Reggio Emilia and last but not least Pier Shon of Sweden, the land of the late Olof Palmer.

In the end this broad movement against apartheid struck a mighty blow against the system of apartheid, gave enormous strength to our liberation movement, sustained and helped to free those who were in prison, maintained those who were in exile, enabling us to build such lasting monuments to international friendship and solidarity as Mazimbu and Dakawa in Tanzania and has brought us to the point where we can now say that victory is in sight.

Within the next twelve months and hopefully before the end of this year, the people of South Africa—all the people of South Africa—will participate in an historic and watershed election which will mark our break with the past and the beginning of the process of transforming our country into a non-racial and non-sexist society.

Out of that process will emerge a sovereign constituent assembly charged with the task of drawing a democratic constitution. There will also be formed an interim government of national unity incorporating parties that will have demonstrated that they have significant support.

In other presentations, my colleagues will explain in greater detail the process of negotiations and other matters relating to the transition from apartheid to peace, democracy and development. What I would however like to say with regard to these processes is that it is clear that the ANC, the national liberation movement of the people of South Africa, will emerge from those elections as the largest political force in the country.

The ANC therefore represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of the people of our country. It represents the desire of our people for democracy. It carries the hopes of our people for peace. It is the repository of the people's prayer for an end to racism, racial and ethnic antagonisms—the embodiment of the people's prayer for equality and national reconciliation. It carries within itself the people's aspirations for human dignity, underwritten by freedom from hunger, disease, joblessness, homelessness and ignorance.

But the ANC also bears on its shoulders the responsibility to liberate the oppressors—to liberate them from fear of democracy and the future, to free them from a guilt-driven fear of retribution and to dissuade them from any foolhardy temptation to seek an ephemeral security by imprisoning themselves within an armed laager.

We approach all these tasks with all the seriousness they demand. Our programmes will have to address the desperate needs and concerns of the poor and the oppressed—those who were despised and denied the most elementary human rights. At the same time, our programmes must address the central issues of national reconciliation, national unity and nation-building.

What we can certainly never be is black racists who turn their back on the philosophy which has inspired the ANC since its birth—the sacred undertaking that the cause we serve is the emancipation of all humanity. Indeed, if we were to adopt any other position, it would be an insult to you and a betrayal of all those in this country and the rest of the world who sacrificed to secure the liberation of our people.

We joined hands across the globe to achieve the destruction of racism, represented in this country by the pernicious system of apartheid. When, together, we fought against this system, we saw the imperative to do so because this was racism at its worst, the fountainhead of the same scourge that had borne the name Nazism.

As we progress towards the destruction of this system in this country, we see racism raising its vile head in other parts of the world. The shameful war that is going on in Yugoslavia with its criminal campaign of so-called ethnic cleansing tells us that our struggle is not over. The racism that is manifest in Germany tells us that the beast still lives on. The regression of Somalia to the most primitive levels of conflict in which societies are reduced to a collecting of mutually hostile clans, each with its quota of gunmen, says that we still have some work to do.

The challenge confronting all of us is to turn South Africa round—to make of her the opposite of what she has been. Where she has been the exemplar of racism and national antagonisms, we must turn her into the exemplar of non-racism and national harmony. As our task will not end with the election of a democratic government, so do we believe that your task will not end at that point.

We believe that we must stand together in creating the new South Africa. When our work is done, let all look at the new South Africa with hope and encouragement—hope and encouragement because she will have demonstrated that it is possible for people of different colours and different races and nationalities to live together in peace and friendship, sharing a common sense of nationhood and humanity.

We have requested you to visit us so that we could discuss all these matters together. Together, we must take South Africa through its transition, together fight against the political violence which continues to afflict our people and together fight to create a climate for free political activity, conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

We must continue to be together as we sustain the pressure which will produce an internationally acceptable solution of the South African question, as visualised in the Harare and United Nations Declarations on South Africa.

We count on your continued material and political support to enable us to complete the first stage of our historic mission of ensuring that the millions of our people exercise their fundamental right of voting for a government of their choice.

The vision we share of a truly non-racial, non-sexist and democratic society cannot be realised if we do not address successfully the issue of development, in the fullest meaning of that word. We will therefore also want to discuss this issue with you.

I cannot close without referring to the terrible armed conflict that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has imposed on the people of Angola. This attempt to subvert and destroy the democratic process in that country should not be allowed to continue. Angola has a democratically elected government which is committed to peace, national reconciliation and development. It deserves our support in the same measure as we must join hands with the sister people of Angola in the struggle to defeat the anti-democratic forces, in the interests both of Angola and the rest of the region of southern Africa.

Equally, we must extend our support to the people of Mozambique and make whatever contribution we can to help ensure that the peace process in that country emerges victorious. We also hope that the negotiations in the Middle East will resume soon and address the fundamental question of the right of the people of Palestine to statehood. We also take this opportunity to call on the government of Israel to end its policy of deportations and allow the Palestinians who have been deported to Lebanon to return to their homes freely and without fear of persecution. We also hope that the OAU and the United Nations will act in a determined manner finally to resolve the issue of Western Sahara. Once more, a warm welcome to you all. I wish you success in your deliberations and have the honour to declare this international solidarity conference open. Thank you.

Justice Minister Discusses Bill of Rights

*MB1802132093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117
GMT 18 Feb 93*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 18 SAPA—The fact that discrimination was not criminalised in a bill of rights, did not give anyone the right to practise it, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said on Thursday.

“Our bill of rights operates between a citizen and the government and any law that is made in contrast to such a bill could be attacked in a court,” he said at a media conference.

"Our proposals provide for the interpretation of statutes of any nature which should, in spirit, coincide with the bill of rights. Nowhere else in the world, not even in the United States or Germany, do you have the vesting of rights in citizens that other citizens should obey the bill of rights.

"I cannot foresee the argument taking root in South Africa that by not having legislation against discrimination you entrench it. Our proposals contain an equality clause which prohibits any discriminatory legislation at parliamentary or local government level. Parliament may, in future, pass such legislation if we don't get the bill of rights in place."

Mr Coetsee said government's attitude was that the bill of rights should be in place in the transitional phase and come into force with a transitional government. "The sooner the better because we have to learn to live by such a charter. The possibility of unforeseen legislation which may be contrary to a bill of rights is not out of the question."

Asked if he did not feel the government should first apologise for its past infringements of human rights to enable people to accept the bill of rights more readily, Mr Coetsee said its past had made the government realise it had to ensure that these infringements would not be repeated. "The British rule of law, where parliament is sovereign, is too weak a system to ensure this is not repeated. The mother of all parliaments now faces a debate on the introduction of a bill of rights for the same reason. Our very motive should emphasise the fact that we want to ensure no repetition."

He said the government took the other major parties seriously and would give those who wanted to present sincere constitutional proposals at a multi-party conference financial aid. It was vitally important to stimulate debate and using taxpayers' money to do so was justified.

"The government will be neglecting its duty if it fails to focus attention on this. We cannot stop promoting a human rights culture. The momentum is such that it would harm the cause if we did. Other parties have been publishing their ideals for such a bill over months and years, so by giving our point of view we are leveling the playing fields."

He stressed that it was a government, and not National Party, document. There were parties trying to create differences in principles where none existed. Since the government had published its proposals, the debate had intensified once the dust kicked up by political criticism had settled.

"Realities are coming to the fore and the question now is how far apart are we. It's now possible to have a meeting of minds to debate a number of issues on which there are apparent differences."

A comparison of the Law Commission, government, ANC and IFP proposals would be released soon. "You

will be surprised how close we are on fundamental issues. On first generation rights, all basic rights are acknowledged by all charters with perhaps a different emphasis."

NUM Criticized for Fielding Candidates on ANC Ticket

MB1802131793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—The United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA] on Thursday [18 February] became the latest organisation to lash out at the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] for saying it would field candidates in a general election on an African National Congress [ANC] ticket.

The NUM earlier this week also said it would lend extensive ground support to the ANC to ensure the liberation movement's victory in the election.

Describing the NUM's stance as undemocratic, UWUSA Public Relations Officer Mr. D R Senagomo said it was "extremely dangerous" for the NUM to assist the ANC during the elections. It added the NUM was attempting to take the labour movement back to the "dark days" of intense worker conflict.

"We, therefore, believe that the NUM's action is undemocratic as it contains coercion and is a pure violation of the National Peace Accord and individual human rights. We appeal to NUM/Congress of South African Trade Unions/ANC to leave the workers alone. Workers will decide for themselves outside the working place."

UWUSA is said to be aligned to the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Earlier this week, the Pan Africanist congress also slammed the NUM, pointing out that its membership supported organisations across the political spectrum.

COSATU Affirms Support for ANC in Elections

MB1902051393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2011 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] on Thursday [18 February] affirmed its support for the African National Congress [ANC] in a general election, saying this was its democratic right.

COSATU said in a statement the decision by one of its affiliates, the National Union of Mineworkers, to publicly pronounce its support for the ANC's election campaign was "fully in line with COSATU's position on the elections". COSATU said it failed to understand the Pan Africanist Congress' criticism that the decision was undemocratic. "It is COSATU's democratic right...to call on workers to support those organisations...which we believe will be most effective in addressing workers interests, just as it is within workers rights to decline to do so."

The union said it aimed to "conclude an election platform" with the ANC, which would incorporate the needs and aspirations of the working people and the poor in general. "This platform would be a step towards the implementation of a reconstruction programme which would be implemented by an ANC government with the assistance of other democratic forces in our country."

19 February Review of Current Events, Issues
MB1902120093

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Violence Must Not Postpone Elections—The Commonwealth Observer Mission to South Africa, Comsa, concludes that "South Africa's best hope is to move speedily towards democratic elections," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 February in a page 10 editorial. "Comsa's proposition can be put differently: the violence must not be allowed to postpone democratic elections, since the elections are themselves a necessary condition for ending it." The editorial goes on to say that international observers, whether from the Commonwealth, the UN, the European Community, or the OAU, "have a role to play, too." Their presence "helps contain violence in volatile situations. They can help facilitate the free and fair elections so vital to resolution of the fighting."

BUSINESS DAY

Another Cabinet Reshuffle To Cost Taxpayers 'Plenty'—"It is all very well for President de Klerk to consider reshuffling his Cabinet in the dying months of his administration, but it is going to cost the poor taxpayers plenty," notes a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 February. "De Klerk faces the inevitable accusations of rearranging deck chairs on the Titanic. Taxpayers face yet another queue for golden handshakes. If the jobs of those fired or retired were shared among the remaining Ministers for a year, at least they could claim to have earned some of the money."

SOWETAN

Teachers, Students Urged To Return To School—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 February comments on the "education crisis" which is "once again playing itself out like an old jarring and discordant gramophone record....Go-slows, teachers toyi-toying [protest dancing] in the streets and institutions of learning being closed almost on a daily basis. The picture is bleak indeed. At the end of the year, with yet another batch of poor matric results staring us in the face, we're going to throw up our hands in horror and disgust as if we didn't see it coming." Parents and political organizations are urged to "get students and teachers back in class."

NEW NATION

Criticism of Leaders 'Creating Obstacles'—"There must come a time when the broad political consensus denies individual leaders the dangerous luxury of creating obstacles through demands that are self evidently nonsensical," states the page 16 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 19-25 February. "The rumblings we have heard from Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] group about a deal between the ANC [African National Congress] and the NP [National Party] are, we believe, a typical example of how new obstacles are being created. Bilateral talks have become an accepted part of the negotiations process in South Africa, as evidenced by this week's meeting between the government and Inkatha. To suggest, however, that whatever common ground is reached during the talks would constitute a 'deal', is to have a fertile imagination." NEW NATION believes it is in the interest of all that "the more common ground political organisations find among themselves the brighter the prospects for peace."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Power Sharing To Mean 'Rule By Horse-Trading'—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 19-25 February in its page 18 editorial declares that a government of national unity is the "only alternative" available to South Africa. But, the paper says, "very few South Africans can be happy at the prospect of being stuck for another five years with the same scoundrels and crooks in government, even as junior partners." Power sharing, the editorial continues, is going to mean "rule by horse-trading. Representatives of different parties will be in government to look after their constituencies and each one of them will have to be given a slice of the cake. Resources will be dished out not on the rational basis of investing where the need is greatest, but by ensuring that each element of the government has some food in its belly." However, "the biggest single problem will lie in the lack of a substantial official opposition. If any party with at least five to 10 percent of the vote is in government, then the only opposition will be the tiny, fractious, fringe voices that are easily ignored....Add to this the culture of silence that is likely under any government of national unity and you have a major problem. Criticism of politicians will be an attack on a government with a strong claim to represent national interest, whatever it does. There will be a strong temptation to silence dissidence for the sake of unity. The only likely watchdogs are going to be nongovernment organisations and independent media."

BEELD

SADF Faces Changes—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 17 February declares in a page 8 editorial: "The changed political and economic circumstances in South Africa will make contrasting demands on the SADF [South African Defense Force]. It will have to simultaneously expand and shrink. The expansion will be necessitated by the inclusion of, at least, important elements

of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing], APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], and rightwing armies in the SADF, as already foreseen by the force's chief, General Kat Liebenberg. For the sake of maximal stability in the country, this will be an essential part of the transition from armed struggle to a negotiated settlement. Former enemies will have to be reconciled, not only in the political arena, but in the military, as well. As long as private armies remain under the control of political parties, the danger exists of a return to armed violence. The result of that is demonstrated by the civil war in Angola and Somalia....The shrinking of the SADF, on the other hand, will be necessitated by the altered priorities in state spending which, as a result of the economic recession, is becoming less and less....The simultaneous expansion and shrinking of the defense force will have to be very carefully handled, in order to best serve the interests of the country."

TRANSVALER

Room for Wider Participation in NP-ANC Plan—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 15 February states in a page 8 editorial: "Following a week of promising progress toward a political settlement, several problems have arisen. It was perhaps to be expected that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] would not be easily drawn into the kraal proposed by the NP [National Party] and the ANC. The Conservative Party's [CP] reaction was predictable. Despite its shortcomings, the NP-ANC framework for the birth and nurturing of a new dispensation, which is gaining greater support, is an achievement. It provides room for wider participation. The realization that an inclusive government is needed to lead South Africans during the transition has become

widely accepted. A single party will not manage....The time left for reaching a settlement is limited; the promising progress must be consolidated as soon as possible. This does not mean taking shortcuts, but every leader must now realize that dragging their feet will be disastrous."

Teurnicht Misleads Supporters—A second editorial on the same page of TRANSVALER points out: "The fact that Dr. Andries Treurnicht has a mistaken impression about an important political matter is typical of the CP basic problem. To propose, as he did in the television interview with Sir David Frost, the Concerned South African Group as an alternative to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is the kind of misconception that causes the CP to fail to accept the realities....The pity is that he misleads his supporters into believing that they are part of an alliance which can achieve a new dispensation in which the CP's castles in the air are attainable."

ANC, Others Delay End of Sanctions—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 16 February says in a page 8 editorial: "Too little, too late was the accusation hurled at the National Party in the past over the nature and pace of reform. The ANC and certain church leaders now risk being similarly accused by the unemployed masses over the issue of economic sanctions. Even Sweden, one of the ANC's most loyal supporters, says it is one step away from lifting sanctions against South Africa. Yet Mr. Mandela first wants an election date and a freeze on retrenchments. Bishop Desmond Tutu wants an end to violence and a transitional government in place....The longer they keep the brakes on, the more difficult it will be for the next government to restore foreign business confidence."

Angola

Prime Minister Says Extension on Ultimatum Too Long

MB1802165493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The Angolan prime minister, Mr. Marcolino Moco, says international observers made a mistake when they gave the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement three days to decide whether or not it would resume peace negotiations with the Angolan Government. Mr. Moco said in Luanda that the extension of the deadline had already caused further loss of life. He said UNITA was using the three days to continue fighting and to strengthen its positions in various parts of Angola. Mr. Moco said UNITA should stop fighting and be prepared to engage in negotiations with the Angolan Government.

Meanwhile, the most senior Portuguese observer in Angola, Mr. Antonio Monteiro, says the international observers have no way of forcing UNITA to accept their proposals to end the conflict in Angola. He says the observers can only use diplomatic pressure to help the two sides resume peace talks.

Portugal's Monteiro on UNITA Reply to Ultimatum

MB1802220693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The observers in the Angolan peace process have extended to Friday [19 February] the deadline on the ultimatum given to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to set a new date to meet with the Angolan Government. A statement issued yesterday points out that the observers took note of the first reaction from UNITA leadership, which two days ago telephoned the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola.

The statement also says that the observers have reiterated the Angolan Government readiness to attend the Addis Ababa meeting. They consider the priority objective to be the establishment of a cease-fire accord included in the Angolan peace accords. The observers are waiting for Friday, a date set by UNITA itself, in the hope that it will correspond to what the international community expects of it, as well as to satisfy the appeals by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross to sign a truce that would permit the delivery of indispensable humanitarian assistance to the martyred residents of Huambo. Portuguese observer Antonio Monteiro had this to say.

[Begin recording] [Monteiro] The first statement we made last week was aimed at putting the peace train in movement. As you are aware there was an impasse regarding the second Addis Ababa meeting. We thought that it was useful to put a little pressure on UNITA in

order to obtain a reply as soon as possible. Accordingly, we asked UNITA to reply by a certain date and a certain hour in order for us to know UNITA intentions regarding the second Addis Ababa meeting and its readiness to attend it.

As you are also aware, the UNITA reply was given to Ms. Margaret Anstee. As a matter of fact, it is Ms. Anstee who has been preparing these Addis Ababa meetings [words indistinct] Ms. Anstee informed us about the contents of UNITA's reply. We think this reply was insufficient, inasmuch as we had asked for a date for the meeting. All the same, we understood the fact that UNITA had reacted and had given an explanation for the delay in replying, stressing that its delegation arrived in Huambo only on the previous day and that it would answer tomorrow, Friday, as to a date. This being the case, we thought that we should accept this fact, because it was a positive attitude. Above all, we want the peace train to move forward. Accordingly, we think that tomorrow we may have this reply.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Ambassador, UNITA considers your ultimatum null and void. Would you like to comment on this?

[Monteiro] [laughs] What UNITA thinks about this, I must say [words indistinct] UNITA's business. First of all, it was not our intention to call it an ultimatum. We think that the expression ultimatum was given by UNITA itself. We think that the press also has been calling it an ultimatum probably for reasons [words indistinct]. In normal circumstances, an ultimatum normally means a request to do something, imposing sanctions if the thing is not carried out. Now, there were no sanctions here, nor do we have them in mind. The observers only have diplomatic means and they will use them. They will use these means until the end to help the peace process to once again move forward. Priority is obviously being given to obtain a cease-fire. That is what we want. Accordingly, the fact that UNITA considers it null and void, that is its decision. What is important for us is that UNITA should respond positively to the new meeting which is necessary to continue what began in Addis Ababa.

[Reporter] Mr. Ambassador, the UNITA representative in Lisbon has accused you, Mr. Monteiro, of playing the government's game. Would you like to comment on this?

[Monteiro] I do not like polemics, nor do I like to examine what other people say about me. What I can guarantee you is that right from the beginning, I have been working here on my government's instructions, strictly within the framework of the observer status that is bestowed on me. This status obviously implies impartiality, a certain fairness in examining or appreciating what the two signatories to the peace accords do. This does not obviously prevent us from expressing and intervening when we feel it is convenient. What is more, I would like to point out that when I carry an action, I do not carry that action in isolation. We are three observers

and we coordinate our actions. Accordingly, the statement by the UNITA representative in Lisbon was an attempt to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr. Ambassador, in your statement, you request UNITA to indicate a date for the second round of negotiations in Addis Ababa to the detriment of the UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]. Why?

[Monteiro] We are not taking this initiative to the detriment of UNAVEM. Our action was solely aimed at assisting UNAVEM. It was aimed at assisting Ms. Margaret Anstee in her efforts. What we noticed is that the two parties were taking a long time to give a concrete reply on the date. That is why we took the initiative. The initiative was aimed exactly at assisting the UN secretary general's representative in her efforts. So, there is no contradiction here. [end recording]

Official Says UNITA Plans Attack on Luanda From Zaire

MB1902053793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] A senior Angolan Government official says that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is planning to attack the capital Luanda from neighboring Zaire.

Angola's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. George Chikoty, said Dr. Jonas Savimbi planned the attack because his headquarters at Huambo were under attack and he wanted to divert Angolan Government forces. UNITA has until today to respond to an ultimatum issued by the United States, Russia and Portugal, to return to the negotiating table.

The three countries have warned UNITA that if it continues to absent itself from peace talks, they will allow the Angolan Government to receive arms previously blocked by United Nations sanctions.

National Assembly Meets; Officials Comment

MB1902102493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The so-called technical devaluation of the Angolan currency has caused lively debates in today's session of the National Assembly. By early this evening, Finance Minister Salomao Chirimambi was answering many questions put by the deputies.

This morning, the parliament completed the evaluation of the military situation in the country. Due to reasons unknown to us, the session is being held behind closed doors.

Defense Minister Pedro Pedale had to answer many questions raised by the deputies because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to score points in its warmongering actions, while the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are not yet

capable of defending the country as a whole. Minister Pedale told the deputies that the FAA are undergoing a quick structural reorganization and acquiring weapons to defend the fatherland and the people.

[Begin recording] [Pedale] You know that under the terms of the accords, the weapons the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] used to have were kept in arms depots. You know very well that many arms depots were either sabotaged or destroyed because the enemy already had its strategy in place. So, right now, the FAA have difficulties in acquiring weapons, ammunition and so on.

You know that under the terms of the accord there is the so-called triple zero principle. That is, certain countries are not eager to sell weapons to this government, which is sovereign and has come out of elections, not to mention that there is a party that has violated every principle.

So, we have briefed the National Assembly deputies about the measures that the government is taking in order to strengthen the FAA's combat readiness and their reorganization. Actually, you have seen many youths and former FAPLA soldiers volunteering for military service.

The session will also approve the Law on National Defense and the Law on Compulsory Military Service in order to enable the Defense Ministry and the government to recruit personnel. [end recording]

Whereas the break in the proceeding was the only opportunity journalists had to interview the deputies, we have learned that a draft resolution placed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] bench, condemning the war and urging greater pressure on the warmongering wing led by Jonas Savimbi, was well received by the other deputies. The resolution was reworded because the 10 UNITA deputies felt it was unnecessary at this stage to ban UNITA as a political party.

[Begin recording] [UNITA Deputy Norberto de Castro] We are not opposed to our own party. We are only opposed to our party's warmongering leadership. We are, however, UNITA men. We want a strong UNITA which is ready to cooperate in the effective construction of a democracy that serves all Angolans on an equal basis. That is what we are doing right now. [passage omitted]

[UNITA Deputy Carlos Morgado] Well, we have come here as UNITA deputies. When I am no longer a UNITA deputy I will run for a seat on a different ticket.

[Reporter] Are you or are you not in favor of the war UNITA is waging?

[Morgado] Well, as I have just said, if our participation here is to contribute to peace we cannot agree with the war the country is facing.

[Reporter] But Dr. Morgado, there is a paradox here. The UNITA deputies speak of peace and are against war, but the war is being waged by UNITA.

[Morgado] Well, I think there is a war situation in the country. I am not the best person to tell you what is really happening in the country because....

[Reporter, interrupting] But what is your personal opinion?

[Morgado] My personal opinion is that I am against this war and a negotiated solution ought to be found. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, today's session of the National Assembly has just ended. The proceedings continue tomorrow. Prime Minister Moco attended this afternoon's session and spoke to newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Moco] The debate was very positive. We, Angolans, are showing that in an African context we are giving an example of what democracy is all about. The phenomena taking place in Africa are unjustified, namely the rejection of elections and of the people's will.

[Reporter] In his message to the National Assembly yesterday, the president of the Republic acknowledged that some of the economic and financial measures were introduced out of context. I would like to know whether your government will backtrack on the measures already taken.

[Moco] No, no. The message from the president of the Republic does not speak of backtracking. As you know, the Council of Ministers is chaired by the president of the Republic. The message deals with apprehensions expressed by sectors that have approached the president of the Republic and myself. So, both of us have agreed that we should suspend the measures temporarily in order to introduce some changes in view of the experience gained with the first auction and the introduction of the new exchange rate. The measures were introduced without taking into account specific aspects and these ought to be corrected. We will go ahead with the measures.

[Reporter] The ultimatum issued by the observes to UNITA expires tomorrow.

[Moco] The ultimatum expired on 17 February, did it not?

[Reporter] I mean the extension as requested by UNITA.

[Moco] As I said in an interview with TSF [Portuguese radio service], UNITA has once again maneuvered the situation. It seems that the observers had some difficulty in extricating themselves from that situation.

[Reporter] The parliament is meeting at a particularly difficult situation in view of political and military problems. Do you think the session will adopt anything in concrete to overcome those problems?

[Moco] I think so, even if UNITA is to be condemned morally. The deputies have adopted a very strong resolution and that is in line with the position taken by the observers and the international community. As the government has said, the guilty party should be identified. The war can be stopped if there is a firm attitude. After all, to....

[Reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct] what do you mean by a very strong resolution?

[Moco] The resolution will be disclosed and you will learn about it.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, has it been difficult to run the country in view of the prevailing political, military and economic problems?

[Moco] Yes, but we are Angolans. We have the experience. We have asked society as a whole to show their solidarity. There is unity among all sectors, and we must not fear despite the difficulties created by the enemies of peace. I should stress to the Angolan people that we are going to win and peace will be a reality. In line with our program of action, we think we will take the country along the path all Angolans want. We cannot say that there is a country without problems. [end recording]

Relief Column for Huambo Reportedly 'Stranded'

MB1902080393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The column that left Benguela six days ago to rescue Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party troops under siege in Huambo, is facing difficulties. Engineer Estevao Jose Pedro, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] secretary for Benguela Province, says that in the past five days the column led by General Farrusco was shelled by UNITA armed forces. The column is stranded near Caimbambo.

[Begin recording] reporter] Mr. Engineer Estevao Jose Pedro, we would like to hear an account of the recent political and military developments in Benguela Province.

[Pedro] As a whole the province is calm. Except for the Lobito, Benguela and Baia Farta Districts, the province is controlled by the political and administrative forces of our glorious UNITA party.

We would like to inform foreign correspondents based in Luanda that the only development in Benguela has to do with a column that left Benguela with the intention of rescuing troops in Huambo. The column has been on the road for five days. Contrary to the communique issued by the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, which said that the column was on the doorstep of the city of Huambo, we would like to state that we are hot on the column's heels. We have been gradually wearing it

down. Right now, the column is stranded between Caimbambo and Cubal. It has not yet crossed the Cubal River. The column has no chance of crossing the river or returning to Benguela. They are desperate.

We would like to inform the country, particularly Cuanza Sul Province that after we launched the fist attack on the column, vehicles, tanks and war materiel were destroyed. Soldiers and Riot Police members were abandoned on the ground, including two lieutenants. They are FAA Lieutenants Victor Joao Pascoal, son of Diogo of Pascoal and of Mariquinha Joao, who was born in Porto Amboim on 25 May 1967, and Joao Fernando Pembo born in Pita, Porto Amboim, on 9 August 1965. They are both from Cuanza Sul Province and have been killed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

UNITA Victories in Lunda Sul

MB1802182993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have been victoriously putting to flight the army of the communist regime of Luanda in all corners of the country. Accordingly, in Lunda Sul on 15, 16, and 17 February, FALA forces victoriously seized the positions of Luari, (Camundambala), and an advance post of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in (Muatoio-Sacachima). Our correspondent Muto Yakivela has further details.

[Begin Yakivela recording] On 15, 16, and 17 February, the patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces successfully seized the positions of Luari, 2 km east of Saurimo City Airport; (Camundambala), 6 km south of Saurimo; and a FAPLA advance post in (Muatoio-Sacachima), 14 km northeast of Saurimo. In the operations, FALA forces killed 32 confirmed FAPLA soldiers on the battlefield; and captured the following: 14 AK-47's, two AKM's, one RPG-7, two Tokarev pistols, [words indistinct] five RPG-7 [words indistinct], 31 70-mm grenades, 37 82-mm grenades, 18 kg [words indistinct] 13 hand grenades, and many rounds of ammunition.

Our forces also destroyed the bridge over Chitapa River, linking [words indistinct]. At 1205 on 17 February, FALA attacked a company of the FAPLA forces and the Riot Police at Pimbe, 7 km west of the city of Saurimo, killing 70 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. FALA forces also captured five AK-47 weapons with their respective clips and equipment. [end recording]

German Workers Seek Aid To Destroy Chemical Weapons

MB1502113893 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 10 Feb 93 pp 1-2

[By Graham Hopwood: "Chemical weapons find raises fears"]

[Text] Two workers with a German humanitarian agency clearing minefields in Angola claim to have uncovered stocks of highly dangerous chemical weapons.

Hendrik Ehlers and Uwe Silge of emergency aid organisation Cap Anumur are appealing for international help to arrange the controlled destruction of the weapons.

Ehlers and Silge told THE NAMIBIAN yesterday that they found the weapons after being asked by Angolan authorities to check ammunition dumps at Xangongo and Cahama in southern Angola late last year.

At an ammunition dump near Xangongo, consisting of weapons collected after the Angolan peace accords of 1991, the German aid workers said they found 18 phosgen grenades, designed to release a gas extremely harmful to the lungs. Weapons expert Silge said he is 90 percent certain that he also identified grenades containing a toxic substance known as "lost" which when released destroys human skin and tissue.

At Cahama the Germans said they found 60 SAM 5 missiles without warheads. Ehlers said the fuel of these missiles contains a toxic chemical which is a by-product of a highly toxic substance known as Sarin. Silge added that contact with just 800mg of the liquid is enough to kill a human.

According to the aid workers, these weapons are lying among other weapons in the ammo dumps and the Angolan authorities do not have the specialist knowledge to deal with them.

Ehlers said they were very worried that "other ammunition could explode in the dumps, that there could be a fire, or even after a length of time the weapons could leak" causing "a horrible catastrophe".

Both dumps are in populous areas and situated near the Kunene river which flows southwards to Namibia, supplying water to tens of thousands of people in southern Angola and northern Namibia. Yesterday NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported that the Department of Water Affairs is stepping up testing of water from the Caluque dam to ensure there is no contamination.

Both men appealed to the international community to provide experts to oversee the destruction of the weapons. As the weapons are at dumps where arms have been collected from both warring sides in Angola, Ehler said it is not clear whether the weapons originally belonged to Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] or the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

"We don't want to blame anyone, but for the sake of the local population something has to be done," he said.

Silge said he feared there are "many more places" around Angola where these weapons are located and called for a UN survey of all possible chemical weapon sites in the country. The two sites at Xangongo and

Cahama have not yet been the scene of renewed fighting between the MPLA and Unita, but Ehlers is worried that at the moment anyone could take the weapons and either deliberately or accidentally contaminate large areas.

According to Silge the phosgen and "lost" grenades are "easy" to produce and are believed to be manufactured in Libya and Iraq among other countries. They resemble chemical weapons first developed and used during World War I.

Cap Anamur is a German emergency aid organisation concentrating on medical projects. As a major cause of injury in countries where it has medical staff has been mine detonations, the agency also runs mine sweeping operations. The organisation has been working with the Angolan Government since July last year to clear mines.

Mozambique

Renamo Reportedly Occupies Angoche District Regions

MB1902123093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Report from Nampula by correspondent Eduardo Constantino]

[Text] The security situation in the coastal city of Angoche in Nampula Province has deteriorated in the past few days with the residents feeling insecure in view of persistent rumors suggesting an imminent Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] armed attack. This takes place at a time when the city has been practically surrounded by Renamo since January and after the organization occupied the administrative regions of Namaponda, Boila and Namitoria in Angoche District in a clear violation of the Peace Accord signed in Rome on 4 October 1992.

In fact, at 2200 [2000 GMT] on 23 January, a Renamo group, consisting of 17 armed and six unarmed men occupied (Notane) area of the Boila Administrative Region, a few kilometers from the city of Angoche. Reports confirmed by a provincial government source say the Renamo elements assaulted three men and raped a pregnant woman, in addition to stealing two goats and 20 chickens from the residents. Three people were abducted. Two of the assaulted people died afterward.

The reports add that the group that occupied (Notane) had been sent to the area by traditional chief (Majiua). On 28 January, after occupying the Namitoria Administrative Region, Renamo took (Majiua) to the administrator's residence.

The occupation of (Notane) had been planned in December 1992. A letter signed by a Renamo commander and sent from (Nantolo) base urged (Ibrahim Jamal), secretary of the (Notane) Communal Village, to gather all the residents and vacate the area within 14

days at the end of which Renamo would pay him a visit. The letter is dated 19 December 1992.

The capital of the Namitoria Administrative Region was occupied at 0935 on 28 January. In the attack, Renamo expelled the nurse from the local health post and took the keys, which were then given to a health worker from the (Nantolo) base. The local administrator and teachers were also expelled.

At a meeting chaired by an officer from Gorongosa, the residents were told that the area was under Renamo control and that schools where Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] teachers worked, would not operate in 1993. A health post in Napire has also been occupied and the resident nurse expelled. Nampula Province Health Director Henrique Antonio has confirmed the occurrence.

It is also known that in Namitoria, Renamo elements destroyed the offices of the administration building and of the local Frelimo Party Committee. They also tore up all the documents found in the offices and burned photographs of Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and of Frelimo Party Political Committee members.

Governor Alfredo Gamito has confirmed the incidents, adding that he had reported them to the government representative at the joint verification commission on 22 January. Gamito said that he reported the matter a second time on 29 January.

In view of the situation, Angoche authorities are worried because they have learned of preparations to occupy the Aube Administrative Region and to launch a large-scale armed attack against the city. Should Renamo fail to occupy the city of Angoche, it will seal it off from the rest of the province at the 13-km road marker. Vehicles will not be allowed to enter or leave the city.

We have tried to contact Renamo's political representative in Nampula for comments, but our efforts proved fruitless.

UN To Send Remaining Peace Observers Soon

MB1802152193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The United Nations has reiterated its determination to complete the implementation of the General Peace Accord by sending the remaining observers to Mozambique within the next few days. This was revealed by Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza. Guebuza has just returned from a working visit to the United States to discuss the Mozambican peace process.

Guebuza told the Radio Mozambique correspondent in Washington that during his visit he expressed the government's concern over the delay being observed in sending observers and providing resources within the framework of the country's pacification.

Guebuza held meetings with UN officials connected with African affairs and officials from the U.S. Department of State, including Herman Cohen, former U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, and Jeffrey Davidow, his assistant.

Italy Postpones Sending Troops for Peacekeeping Force

MB1802101693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The Italian defense minister says his country will postpone sending peacekeeping troops to Mozambique until the United Nations clarifies the manner in which the multinational force will operate. The BBC reported today the Italian official made his announcement in Saudi Arabia yesterday.

Italy has agreed to send to Mozambique between 1,200 and 1,300 troops for a six-month period. The first Italian soldiers were scheduled to leave for Maputo within a week. The Italian defense minister said everything will be put on hold until Italy is given a suitable role in the command structure of the UN force which will consist of some 7,500 soldiers. The defense minister said until such issue is resolved, his troops will not leave for Mozambique.

Envoy Denies Delay

MB1802114393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Italian Ambassador Manfredo di Camerana has told our correspondent that there is no postponement in sending Italian troops to Mozambique. He said the first ship carrying logistical equipment is already on its way to Mozambique, adding that a group of logistics officers arrives in Maputo on 20 February. Di Camerana said, however, that it is necessary to define the role of the general who will head the Italian battalion within the framework of the General Staff of the UN force.

The ambassador said that the definitive role of Italian troops should also be clarified. Their main task will be the protection of the Beira corridor. Yet, Di Camerana said there could be other priority tasks with which those troops could become involved.

Di Camerana noted that the definitive role of each UN contingent is not clear because the mechanisms for the implementation of the Peace Accord are not yet fully operational. He said he believes a clarification of such a role will depend on the confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance troops and on which areas will fall under UN protection.

Namibia

Government Says 'No Proof' Angolan Water Contaminated

MB1402155693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 14 Feb 93

[Text] The Namibian Government says there is no proof that water imported to Namibia from Angola has been contaminated by chemical weapons, which a German organization claims have been used in the civil war in Angola.

The government was reacting to the German nongovernmental organization, [name indistinct], claims that its members had found chemical weapons in Angola, which it said posed a contamination threat to water exported to Namibia.

The Namibian Government called on its citizens not to be alarmed by the allegations claiming there was no evidence that chemical weapons had ever been used in Angola.

In a statement the Namibian Cabinet said the alleged [word indistinct] chemical grenades found by the Germans were identified as 122 mm projectiles of Russian origin used for illumination. The projectiles contain only magnesium and were not related to chemical warfare.

German Parliamentary Delegation Visits

MB1702070293 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] A seven-member German parliamentary delegation held talks in Windhoek with Defense Minister Peter Mueshihange. Mueshihange, who expressed gratitude at the donation of more than 40 army trucks handed over recently to his ministry by the German Government, appealed for continued support, especially in the transportation field. He requested the seven MP's, who are all members of the German Federal Budget Committee, to continue [word indistinct] funds as financial assistance is still important to the young Namibian democracy.

The delegation's leader, Social Democratic Party parliamentarian [Walter Menz], said Namibia is one of the few countries eligible for German assistance because of its democracy.

Commerce Minister, Iran's Vahaji Discuss Bank Cooperation

LD1502154493 Tehran IRNA in English 1422 GMT 15 Feb 93

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 15, IRNA—Iran's Minister of Commerce 'Abdol Hoseyn Vahaji and his Namibian counterpart Ben Amathila held talks in Windhoek today on expansion of bilateral banking cooperation.

Vahaji invited the southwest African nation to take part in the forthcoming trade fair in Tehran and expressed

Iran's readiness to arrange an exclusive exhibition of Iranian goods in Windhoek.

Vahaji heading a 20-member economic delegation arrived in the Namibian capital on Sunday and was welcomed by Amathila.

Zimbabwe

Defense Minister on Troop Withdrawal From Mozambique

MB1702181493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 17 SAPA—Zimbabwean soldiers will be withdrawn from Mozambique when the United Nations sends forces to the country to guard vital trade routes, Zimbabwe Defence Minister Moven Mahachi told journalists in Harare on Wednesday [17 February].

Mr. Mahachi said Zimbabwean troops will be withdrawn as soon as Italian soldiers or any other UN forces position themselves along the transport corridors which are essential to land-locked Zimbabwe.

ZIANA news agency reports that Zimbabwean troops are at present confined to the Beira and Limpopo transport corridors to coastal ports.

"We are definitely going to withdraw but I can not give a date because the date has been changed too many times. The withdrawal depends on the Italian troops. Our troops will be withdrawn as soon as the Italians or any other UN forces position themselves to protect the trade routes," the minister said.

Rival Parties Merge for 1995 General Elections

MB1602171493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] In Zimbabwe, two rival political parties have announced their intention to soon merge into a single party in preparation for the 1995 general elections. Vicky Johns in Bulawayo has details:

A spokesman for the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust and the Open Forum made the announcement in Bulawayo at the weekend. He said the decision to merge had been reached during a consultative meeting held in the city recently. An agreement between the two organizations was signed by Dr. Themba Dlodlo, the interim chairman of the Open Forum, and Mr. (David Colthead), a well-known Bulawayo lawyer representing the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust.

The spokesman, however, ruled out any possibility of a merger between the new party, whose name is yet to be announced, and the United Front launched by the former Rhodesian prime minister, Ian Smith, last August. The Open Forum was launched in 1990 as a

pressure group offering a platform for Bulawayo-based academics to discuss the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe, and the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust, led a former high court judge, Advocate (Washington Taswale), was formed for the same purpose last May.

Of late Zimbabwe has been seeing a number of mushrooming opposition parties, with some of them coming together in a bid to form a strong alliance to challenge the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front]. Ian Smith's United Front, which is believed to be made up of seven parties now, includes some opposition parties such as Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU-Ndonga; Edgar Tekere's ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement]; Emmanuel Magoje's Democratic Party; a former prime minister of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC [United African National Congress]; and the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe. Just this week a female former school teacher, (Isabel Kasauki), announced her party, the Zimbabwe People's Democratic Party's intention to contest the 1995 general elections as well. She says she is prepared to challenge President Mugabe in his Highfield Constituency in the forthcoming elections.

Court Rules Against Whites Returning to Country

MB1902122193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] The hopes of many whites who want to return to Zimbabwe after leaving to escape black majority rule have been dashed by a Supreme Court ruling. Even those born in the country will no longer have the automatic right to live and work there, according to the court's landmark decision and a controversial test case. Lawrence Bartlett reports from Harare.

[Bartlett] The Supreme Court overturned an earlier high court ruling which allowed a Zimbabwean-born man, Terrence O'Hare, to return to Zimbabwe after emigrating to South Africa. The government said he had lost his right to return because he had held on to his British citizenship and thus forfeited his Zimbabwean citizenship when forced to choose a single nationality in 1985. O'Hare won in the high court, but the Supreme Court has now backed the government, meaning that those who forfeited their citizenship and lost their right to return, will have to apply to immigrate if they want to come back. Local newspapers have reported that up to 70,000 whites want to return to a peaceful Zimbabwe from an increasingly violent South Africa, but it has been impossible to get official confirmation of the figure.

Economic Reform Causes 'Massive Increase' in Poverty

MB1302063393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 12 SAPA—The effects of Zimbabwe's economic reform programme has caused a massive

increase in the number of people living below the poverty datum line, the national news agency ZIANA reports. The International Development and Research Centre and the National Union of the Clothing Industry conducted a joint survey on the effects of ESAP [Economic Structural Adjustment Program] on households in Kambuzuma suburb.

The rise in the cost of living, the drought, retrenchments and the failure of building societies to provide loans to prospective house owners have influenced this trend, the groups found.

The survey revealed the number of dependants per paid worker increased from 3.2 in 1991 to 3.8 the following year. It also showed that the informal sector, which usually absorbs most unemployed people, was unable to compensate for declining employment opportunities.

The number of households with at least one source of income had dropped from 80 per cent in 1991 to 70 per cent in 1992. Mean monthly income declined by 23 per cent for high-income earners and by 55 per cent for

low-income earners while the cost of living rose by two per cent for the wealthy, compared with 18 per cent for those earning lower wages. This had resulted in the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor.

An average family needed 542 Zimbabwe Dollars [ZD] a month to pay for food, transport, electricity, water, rent, rates, education and other expenses in 1991. A year later ZD 727 was needed for the same items—an increase of 34 per cent. Most people interviewed had cut back on necessities and meals, and most people were unable to afford consultation fees, health levies and the medicines.

Although free medical treatment was available to those on the minimum wage, the increases meant that the majority of people interviewed could not afford to consult specialists.

There was a marked increase in the number of people attending church services and joining social organisations like burial societies. The drinking rate had also increased, the survey revealed.

Ghana

Commentary Views Togolese Refugee Situation

AB1802161093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Commentary by Padmore Agbemebiese]

[Text] A popular Ghanaian proverb has it that the public disgrace of the crocodile is equally the shame of the alligator. It is in this vein that Ghana cries for respect of the dignity and right of man which are indispensable premises of building true peace in Togo. Long before the partitioning of Africa by the colonial imperialists, the then Gold Coast and Togoland were one nation with one culture. With no political nor cultural boundary between them, they were inter-marriages and trading partnerships. But the partitioning brought a total denial of their history, the denigration of their system of values and the replacement of essential sociopolitical and economic structures with one carefully partitioned to perpetuate the subjugation of the two peoples. As a result, things fell apart. Families got separated and while some spoke French, others grappled with English. Even this did not stop people to and from Togo and Ghana to visit relatives and to buy and sell.

It is against this background that Ghana, torn between fidelity to duty to a kinsman and keeping to her role in the African liberation's struggle, expresses her ultimate concern about the grave absence of human dignity which is contributing massively to the social and political instability in Togo. The lawlessness of Togolese security forces and the continuing killing of Ghanaians and Togolese have today caused a lot to flee into Ghana and other countries of the subregion as refugees. The insecurity of the people has also brought psychological, social, and economic hardships not only to the Togolese refugees, but their hosts as well.

Diplomats are even leaving as stories of selected killing and burning of people's houses are on the ascendancy. Today, as Togolese refugees flock in, the internationally reputed hospitality of the Ghanaians is put to test as the state and individuals open their doors wider than usual. The situation calls for the setting up of more reception centers for the refugees and ensuring proper medical screening and food and other material needs for them. Already, Togolese with families in Ghana have safely been accommodated. The population at Aflao is tripling while food prices increase.

The time has come for further pressure to be brought on President Eyadema by the world community to let democracy return to Togo. The OAU is in duty-bound to defend the defenseless majority against Eyadema-backed armed minority by dispatching another ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to Togo. In addition, diplomatic relations should be broken with Togo and series of embargoes place on her, all aimed at isolating Eyadema's Government and prompting a return to normalcy.

Finally, as we welcome our less fortunate brothers and sisters into this country where the last loaf is shared with every needy stranger, we reaffirm our pledge to redress the imbalance in their fight. For, as our first president Dr. Kwame Nkrumah said, the independence of Ghana is meaningless unless it is linked with the total liberation of Africa.

Act Gives Legal Backing to PNDC Indemnity Law

AB1702202293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] A law giving legal backing to indemnity for acts in connection with the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Government has been published in Accra. The Provisional National Defense Council Indemnity Law 1983, PNDC Law 313, enacted by the erstwhile PNDC, took a retrospective effect from the 31st of December 1981. It said it shall not be lawful for any court to entertain any action whatsoever, or to take any order, or grant any remedy, or relief whatsoever, in any proceedings instituted against the Republic or the PNDC.

Other categories covered are: any person acting under the authority of the PNDC on, or after the commencement of this law; any member of the armed forces, the police service, the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], or a member of any revolutionary organ.

The rest are: any person acting under the authority of the commander in chief, or the inspector general of police, or a person authorized by the PNDC in the course of his duties on, or after the commencement of this law, and any person, or persons acting in concert or individually, to assist or bring about the change in government, which took place on the 31st of December 1981.

The indemnity also covers any act, or mission in connection with, or consequent upon the overthrow of the government in power before the establishment of the PNDC; the suspension and abrogation of the 1979 Constitution, and the establishment of the PNDC. It also affects any arrests, injury, detention, or disposal of the property of ministers, party activists of the government in power before the establishment of the PNDC.

The law said any contempt proceeding, pending before any court on the 5th of January this year to which this law applies, is hereby abated. Notwithstanding anything in this law, the PNDC may grant ex-gratia awards to persons affected by this law, or such other persons as it may deem fit.

Guinea

Soldiers, Protestors Clash in Faranah Feb 11

AB1802163793 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has apparently been quite a bit of bother in the town of Faranah in upper Guinea. Soldiers opened fire on an angry crowd. There have been reports of deaths, including four women, and it seems it was sparked off by bribery and corruption, involving ruling party officials over recruitment into the Army. From Conakry, Foday Fofana telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Reports reaching the Guinean capital said that at least five people were killed in the incident last Thursday [11 February]. According to sources I contacted in the area, the shooting happened when a crowd of about 200 angry people went on the rampage in protest against the local mayor and the representative of the pro-government PUP [Party of Unity and Progress] party.

According to my sources, the whole thing started when some 250 unemployed youths paid bribes of between 50,000 and 300,000 Guinean francs each in order to be enlisted in the Army. When the youths went to the regional military headquarters in Kankan to be enlisted, only 40 of them were taken into the Army. The unsuccessful ones returned home to claim back their money, but on smelling trouble, the Faranah prefect absconded.

However, the mayor, Mr. Tambo More and the local PUP representative were caught and tied up by the youths, who also destroyed the latter's car. The security forces soon moved in, arresting two youths, and it was then that scores of women joined in the demonstration. The situation quickly deteriorated, and some soldiers fired warning shots. One lieutenant, Youssouf Bangoura, opened fire on the crowd and killed three women on the spot. About 15 other people were injured, one of whom later died. Yesterday, the interior minister confirmed that three people had been killed, but said the shootings were accidental. [end recording]

Minister Condemns Violence

AB1802152393 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] The head of state, President Lansana Conte, will receive the leaders of four legalized political parties on 18 February. This was announced by Interior Minister Alseny Rene Gomez on 16 February during a news conference at the People's Palace here in Conakry. The news conference, to which the private, public, national, and international media were invited, focused on security issues in Guinea, and Mr. Gomez took this opportunity to condemn the acts of violence perpetrated in (Mafereya), Mamou, and Faranah. Let us have more details with Madi Yatara:

[Yatara] I am meeting you today with a feeling of sadness because I will have to tell you about incidents during which Guineans lost their lives. It is with these distressful words that Mr. Gomez began his news conference which focused on the three major incidents that took place recently in some prefectures of the country including (Mafereya), Mamou, and Faranah where people were injured and killed. Interior Minister Gomez blamed the incidents on some political leaders who refuse all dialogue and incite people to violence by making statements against officials in their various localities. He cited, for example, the trip made by the leader of the Rally of Guinean People [RPG] to (Mafereya), Forecariah, which was marred by incidents that left one person injured by bullets and subsequently admitted to the hospital.

A similar incident took place in Faranah where clashes between civilians and soldiers left three dead and 14 wounded, including six civilians and eight soldiers. Mr. Gomez condemned these acts and said that investigations were under way to shed light on this situation, adding that those found guilty will be brought to court. He also denounced the leaders of the Union for the New Republic and the RPG who seem to be well known for their verbal violence.

After these clarifications, Mr. Gomez called on all leaders to refrain from all forms of violence, and to believe in the virtue of dialogue without which the democratic process will never be achieved. He also called on the same leaders to take an active part in the campaign to inform the people in order to prevent recurrent violence. The interior minister nonetheless expressed satisfaction with the attitude of some party leaders who show a sense of responsibility.

Finally, Mr. Gomez announced that in line with the dialogue policy initiated by the head of state with the political parties, the president of the Republic will receive four other political parties on 18 February.

Air Guinea Announces Resumption of Flights to Nigeria

AB1502211493 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] National Air Guinea will soon resume its flights to Lagos, according to the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who was in Abuja along with the head of state, General Lansana Conte.

The management committee that has been set up recently to give new impetus to Air Guinea is very optimistic. As you know, with its 30 years of experience, Air Guinea is by far the only competitive airline on the local market.

Ivory Coast

Muslim Council Leader Views Creation of Parallel Body

AB1902115093 Abidjan NOTRE TEMPS in French
17 Feb 93 pp 4-5

[Interview with Moustapha Diaby, chairman of the Higher Islamic Council, by NOTRE TEMPS reporters, A. Sangare and Franck A. Kouassi—date and place not given; first paragraph is NOTRE TEMPS introduction]

[Excerpts] Moustapha Diaby is chairman of the Higher Islamic Council [CSI]. This federated association of the Muslim community is currently the object of strong criticism reportedly because of Mr. Diaby's excessive feudal attachment to the administration and the political authorities. The newly formed National Islamic Council [CNI], which could have definitively proved his isolation, does not seem, in any way, to have disturbed the sleep of the one whom people ironically call Diaby Kuwait. In this interview, he criticizes his detractors whom he accuses of extremism.

[Unidentified reporter] After the official installation of a federal structure like the CNI, one wonders what purpose the CSI is serving.

[Diaby] Indeed, we are in a confused situation because the newly established CNI has practically the same objectives as the CSI, namely to coordinate the activities of the different Muslim associations at the national and international levels. But we are in a country that subscribes to the rule of law and any misunderstanding must be settled according to law. And in this regard, the CSI exists effectively because we do not know of any decision to dissolve this structure. We therefore have two associations with the same role. I have even learned elsewhere that the real situation on the ground will decide. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] You are certainly aware that the political authorities have just granted an audience to the CNI. Does that not represent certain political support for the CNI to the detriment of your association?

[Diaby] It is an analysis that cannot be overlooked. But I think one must also be careful in drawing such a conclusion. You realize that the Ivory Coast is a country which subscribes to the rule of law, and which is therefore governed by clear principles. In this regard, in the exercise of his duties, a political leader absolutely takes into account these principles by which we are all bound. The fact that the political authorities were represented at the CNI constituent assembly or that these same political authorities received the CNI after its creation is not sufficient proof to arrive at the conclusion you are drawing. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr. Diaby's relations with the minister of interior were, however, denounced. The interior minister certainly had his special reasons for clinging to the CSI. Mr. Balla Keita's sudden interruption into this

crisis facing the Muslim community was also remarked. All these facts have, perhaps, some explanation.

[Diaby] All these statements are part of a logic of calumny and discredit orchestrated by individuals whose interest is to see the Muslim community torn apart by useless quarrels between persons. After being unable to unseat me, these individuals are now organizing disinformation and lying campaigns through a bogus association called CNI. Those who spread these kinds of rumors know very well that the rumors are baseless. I can only regard the CNI as the reflection of a plot against the team I am leading. Fortunately, the majority of Muslims have remained serene. I have nothing more to say.

[Reporter] You have described the CNI as a bogus association while it is an organization that has been legally recognized.

[Diaby] I am speaking from the moral and not the legal point of view. I am only considering the context and circumstances in which the CNI was born. These circumstances are contrary to religious values and Islamic morals. A credible association of religious men cannot be set up on the basis of disparagement and slander. This is not reasonable.

[Reporter] But this does not prevent the law from recognizing CNI's existence.

[Diaby] According to the terms of the Constitution on associations, individuals are totally free to come together within an organization to defend their interests. Seen in the religious context, morality overrides all. It was in that context that I described the CNI as a bogus association.

Senegal

Maritime Demarcation Treaty Signed With Cape Verde

AB1902110093 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
2200 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Our country and Cape Verde have just signed a treaty on the demarcation of the common maritime border between the two countries. The signing ceremony took place at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Here is Kayali Diakite with details:

[Diakite] It was Mr. Jose Luis Jesus, the Cape Verde ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, and Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka, who signed the treaty on the demarcation of the common maritime border between Senegal and Cape Verde. This treaty comes less than six months after the beginning of negotiations on it. According to Mr. Ka, it shows the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

[Begin recording] This treaty expresses accurately the excellent relations of friendship, cooperation, and warm fraternity existing between the Cape Verde Republic and

my country, Senegal. Its political significance goes beyond the scope of our bilateral relations. The treaty we have just signed is a concrete example that our two countries are setting for the subregion and the whole world. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Words indistinct] Mr. Ka stressed that the establishment of a mechanism for the prevention, management,

and peaceful settlement of disputes constitutes a central component of OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf's mandate, hence the importance he accords to the signing of this treaty which, is a sign of African integration within a stable and peaceful environment of coexistence. He therefore expressed the hope that this example of cooperation will be kept in mind by all the other countries. [passage omitted]

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